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THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XXXIX.

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1921

NO. 10

WE ARE PROGRESSIVE ENOUGH
TO BE AGGRESSIVE FOR YOU

McKENNA & DICKEY
Grain

60 BOARD OF TRADE

For your
Business Sake
Communicate

HARRIS, WINTHROP & CO.

52 Broadway, New York

The Rookery, Chicago

GRAIN—STOCKS—BONDS

MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
New York Coffee Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange

New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Kansas City Board of Trade

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

Buyers

OF

Clover

AND

**Timothy
Seed**

Mail Samples for Top Market Bids

**Milwaukee
Seed Company**

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Established 1877

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN CO.
GRAIN and HAY

We Solicit Your Consignments

St. Louis

Kansas City

New Orleans

Oklahoma City

THE ILLINOIS SEED CO.
GRASS SEEDS FIELD

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Ask for Samples

Mail Samples for Bids

TIMOTHY, CLOVERS, ALSIKE, ALFALFA, MILLETS, RED-
TOP, BLUEGRASS, SEED GRAIN, GRAIN BAGS, Etc.

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HAY, STRAW, GRAIN AND MILL FEEDS

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CHICAGO, ILL.

The WAGNER

Covers all markets. Ask for the weekly or
daily issue. Has the largest circulation of any
grain literature.

Stocks Grain **E. W. Wagner & Co.** Bonds Cotton
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members New York Cotton Exchange
Members Chicago Board of Trade
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LETTER

Established 33 Years

CHICAGO

COURTEEN SEED CO.

Specialize in all

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

SHIPPERS.. Send Samples for Bid.

BUYERS. Ask for samples and prices.

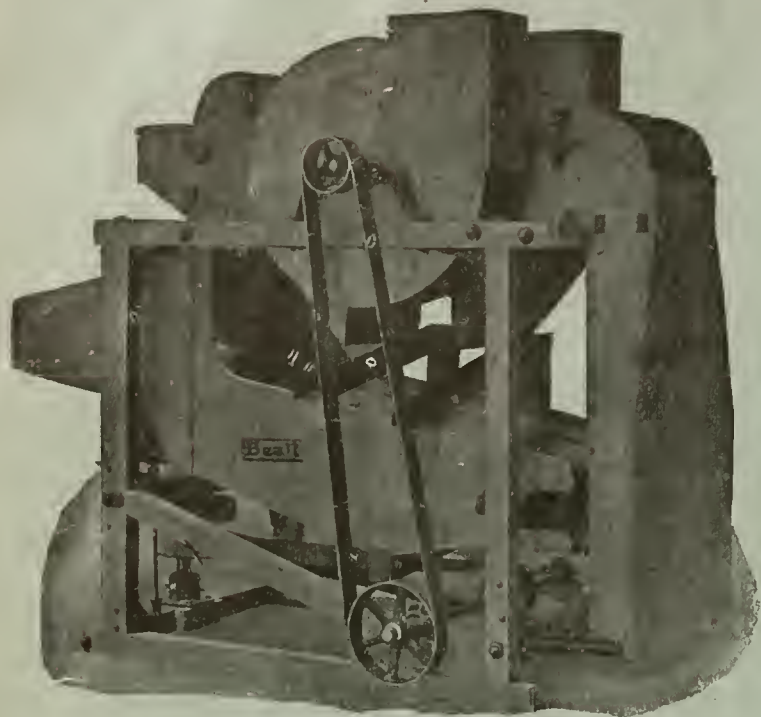
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

BACHE SERVICE

USE IT
ON

GRAIN AND SEEDS

Chicago, Ill.



Built in ten sizes

Beall
THE MARK OF QUALITY

Superiority and Leadership

in Warehouse and Elevator Separators have been for years acceded to the machines manufactured by the Beall Improvements Co.

Perfect air system, cleaning grain evenly and thoroughly with two independent fans. In successful use everywhere.

Send for catalog giving full particulars and details

THE BEALL IMPROVEMENTS CO., Inc.
Decatur - - - - - Illinois



Where to Stop in Minneapolis

THE CURTIS HOTEL

Tenth St., 3rd to 4th Aves., MINNEAPOLIS, U. S. A.
Six Blocks From the Chamber of Commerce.

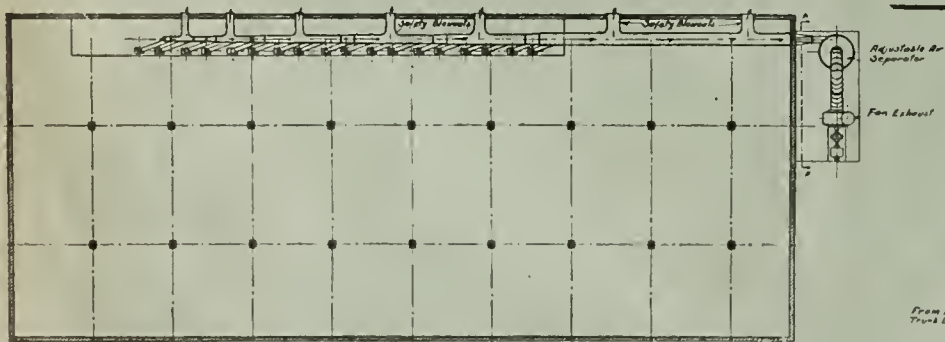
Every Room an Outside Room. Every Room with Private Bath.

This Hotel Caters to the Grain and Milling Trade—Especially Suited to Conventions

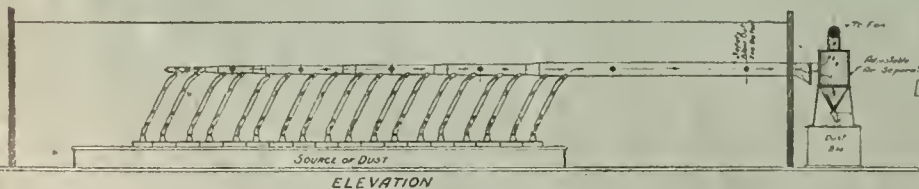
Average rate for room and bath—\$2.50 single—\$3.50 double.

Entertaining programs are rendered daily during luncheon and dinner hour on the great pipe organ in main restaurant by Dr. Frederic Tristram Egner. Orchestra music daily during dinner hour.

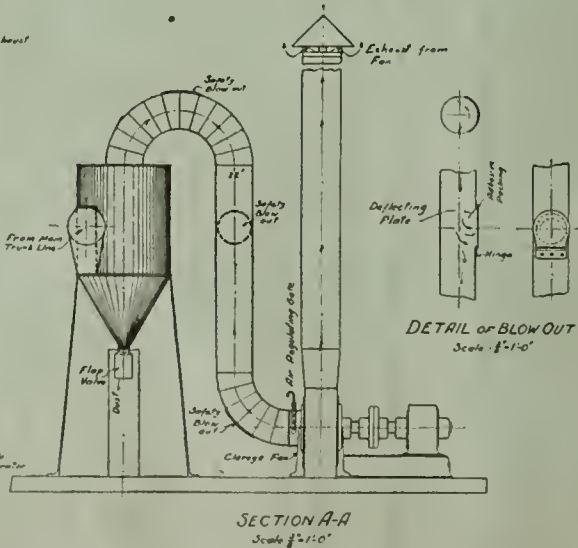
One whole city block of beautiful lobbies, ball rooms, billiard rooms, chocolate shop, beauty shop, barber shop, tailor shop, physical culture and bath department, cigar and news stands, delicatessen shop, etc., are operated in this hotel for the convenience and entertainment of our guests.



FLOOR PLAN



ELEVATION



CLARK'S Safety Dust Collecting System

Reduces fire and explosion hazard and correspondingly reduces loss of life and property. The latest and best for cereal dust.

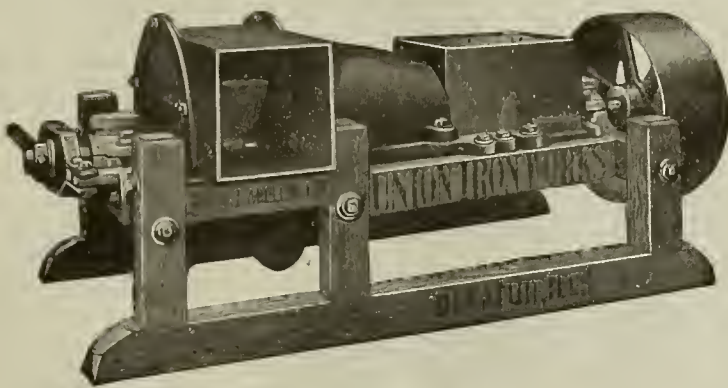
Write

The Clark Dust Collecting Co.

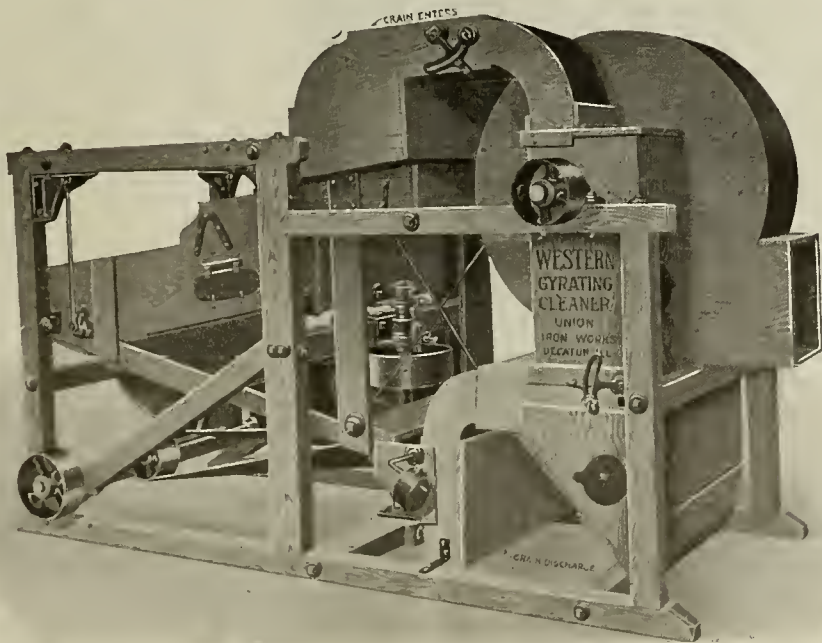
Fisher Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

Buy for the Present and the Future

When grain men buy their elevator equipment with a keener eye to the ultimate service that will be given, there will be many more grain elevators in this land of ours operated by the Western Line of machinery. In the



"Western" Pitless Sheller



"Western" Gyrating Cleaner

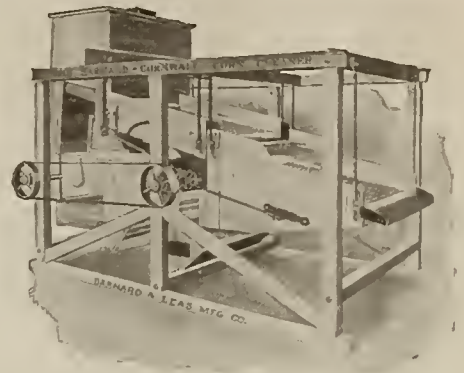
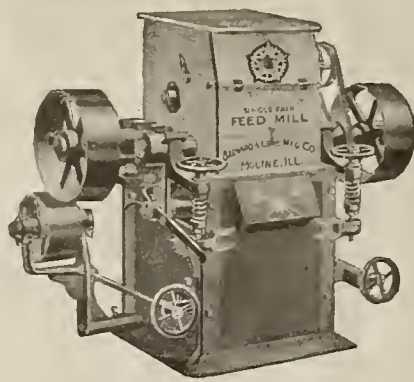
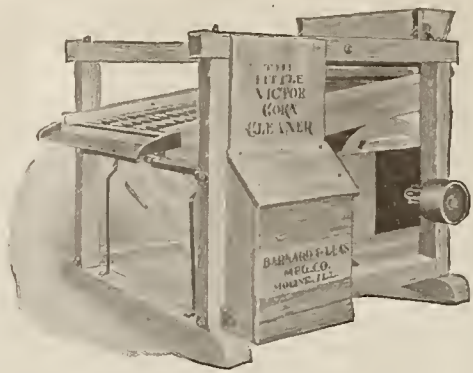
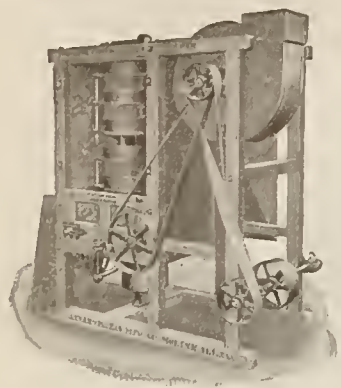
better class of modern elevators, the judicious and discriminating dealers are growing more and more accustomed to insist on the Western Line being installed, because of its economy of operation, lasting qualities and dependability under all circumstances and conditions.

Send for New Catalog No. 27

UNION IRON WORKS
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

Complete Line of Shellers and Cleaners Kept at

1400-1402 West 12th Street KANSAS CITY, MO.



RETURN TO NORMALCY!

Reduce Prices—Charge Off Loss Return to Normalcy

This policy was adopted by us six months ago. We were the FIRST in our line to make the sacrifice, and hundreds of Grain Dealers have greatly profited by our REDUCED PRICES.

YOU, too, can help bring about normal conditions in business by placing your orders with us now for the required new Feed Mill—Elevating—Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery.

BARNARD-MOLINE HIGH-QUALITY GRAIN HANDLING MACHINERY

“Durable—Economical—Efficient”

BARNARD & LEAS MFG. CO.

MILL BUILDERS AND

MILL FURNISHERS

ESTABLISHED 1860. MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.



CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH AND EAST

Has the "square deal"
plugging system for
hay.

Has reconsignment
and transit privileges
and other favorable
points which insures
most successful han-
dling of grain or hay
shipments.



Home of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange

Is the terminal point
for 200,000 miles of
railways and there-
fore a convenient
shipping point for
the country dealer,
and local buyers are
enabled to distribute
all products quickly
and to best advan-
tage. Has weighing
and inspection serv-
ice second to none
and up-to-date grain
and hay merchants
constantly safeguard-
ing their patrons' in-
terests.

Those are just a few of the reasons why you should ship your Grain and Hay to Cincinnati. Ship to any of the following responsible grain and hay firms, all members of the

Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange

A. BENDER, Flour, Grain and Feeds

BINGHAM-SCHOLL GRAIN CO., Grain
Exclusively

BROUSE-SKIDMORE GRAIN CO., Grain,
Hay, Feed

BLUMENTHAL, MAX, Grain, Hay, Feed

THE D. O. CROSS CO., Grain, Hay, Mill
Feeds

CURRUS GRAIN CO., Grain and Hay

DE MOLET GRAIN CO., Grain and Hay

EARLY & DANIEL CO., Hay, Grain, Feed

FITZGERALD BROS. CO., Grain and Hay

GALE GRAIN CO., THE A. C., Grain and
Hay

DAN B. GRANGER & CO., Hay and Grain

MUTUAL COMMISSION COMPANY,
Strictly Commission

THE NUTRITIA COMPANY, Feeds

Where Efficiency in Transmission Counts

The big Feed Plant of Chapin & Co. at Hammond, Ind., has adopted Morse Silent Chain Drives to make Certain of Reliable Operation

THE size and scope of the feed manufacturing industry in this country is little appreciated by the average man, and even the grain dealers who are "living next door," are only beginning to realize how large and important a factor it has become, utilizing, as some feed manufacturer not long ago remarked, the products of the farm for the betterment of the farm.

Against strong prejudice, and what is worse,

& Co. covers, with warehouses and track space, an area of over 14 acres and is equipped to grind every possible commodity which enters into the composition of mixed feeds. This entails many heavy duty grinders, much mixing and conveying machinery, all of which must synchronize perfectly in operation. To this end they must have absolutely dependable power transmission. Without it the finest plant in the world becomes inert; spasmodic, un-

versally regarded as excellent transmission, there are certain situations where it does not render the best service. There is a lack of holding power on short centers, and there are the factors of belt slip and creep, with an attendant loss of valuable power, and the losses which come from misalignment.

Upkeep is another factor. The cheapest transmission is very likely to be the costliest in the end, due to the necessity for frequent replacements and



FEED MILL OF CHAPIN & CO., AT HAMMOND, IND.

the custom of generations, it has had to make its fight. It has won because it has proved to the stock feeder the value of the scientifically mixed and prepared feed; its superiority over the old haphazard, hit and miss methods of the farmer himself has become firmly established, and the prejudice, the hardest obstacle of all to overcome, is gradually giving way.

The feed manufacturer is no different from any other man. He must serve and satisfy the public or he won't last. In the last few years the feed manufacturing industry has acquired its rightful place in our scheme of development, and with the coming of that time have sprung up, in every section of the country, fine new, efficient establishments for the grinding and mixing of proprietary feedingstuffs.

As the number of these plants has increased, competition among them, following the natural law, has become more and more severe, and only the super-efficient can hope for the highest measure of success. The highest type of plant, housing the best of machinery for the rapid, accurate, automatic manufacture and packing products, is the one that best meets the strain of competition.

Down at Hammond, Indiana, just across the line from Chicago's southern environs, is such a feed manufactory, the plant of Chapin & Co. This firm is one of the real pioneers in the feed milling industry. Over 25 years ago it was established by its president, Mr. R. W. Chapin, and it has grown along with, or a little ahead of, the industry itself. Mr. Chapin, who is also president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, and his brother, George M. Chapin, who manages the plant, know the feed milling business in all its phases, and would not be satisfied with anything in their plant or its equipment that fell short of the best.

The plant of Chapin

dependable operation would spell disaster to the best equipped mill in the world.

The finest power in the world is utterly useless if the means for harnessing it to the machinery to be driven is not completely and absolutely reliable. Suppose the transmission breaks down in the middle of a heavy run. A few hours' enforced shut down



MORSE CHAIN DRIVE FROM MOTOR

are likely to write off the profits of a whole week's operation.

There are other elements to be considered as well in picking transmission equipment. Not only must it stand up well in performance, in its ability to handle without break downs the task imposed on it. There must be a minimum of loss between the power developed and the power delivered to the machine, be it cleaner, grinder, mixer, elevator, packer or any other. For instance, while belting is uni-

versally regarded as excellent transmission, there are certain situations where it does not render the best service. There is a lack of holding power on short centers, and there are the factors of belt slip and creep, with an attendant loss of valuable power, and the losses which come from misalignment.

The officials of Chapin & Co. had spent a business lifetime in the feed milling industry and they knew where to turn to find the best in transmission. With the exception of the direct connected motor driven attrition mills, and one long rope drive to elevator heads all the power transmitted in their mammoth plant is by Morse Silent Chain Drives, made by the Morse Chain Company, of Ithaca, N. Y.

With Morse Silent Chain Drives the operator can forget such factors as belt slip and creep. The Morse Silent Chain consists of a steel belt of flat steel links, so shaped that when set on edge and assembled in numbers to give any desired length of chain, rows of teeth are formed to engage the teeth on the sprockets. It is quickly apparent that such construction does away with, once and for all, any possibility of power loss through slippage, and full power will be delivered no matter what the distance between driving and driven centers.

Then comes the question of repair and replacement. The Morse frictionless "rocker joint" is the key to the efficiency of the Morse drive. On this unseen but all important feature rests the burden of service of any chains. And it is in this feature that Morse Silent Chain Drives prove their great superiority. The result is a smooth, high speed drive, positive as a gear, flexible as a belt, with losses from repairs and replacements reduced to a minimum. Yet Morse Silent Chain Drives cost but little more than other types of transmission.

It is a significant fact that the owners of the plant pictured above, with over a quarter of a century of experience behind them, picked Morse Silent Chain Drives for the vital link in the operation of their whole plant. Could anyone ask a more eloquent testimonial?—Advertisement.

ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS

Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES. SAVE Construction, Space, Light, Fuel. Producing More With Less.

MORSE CHAIN CO.

ITHACA, N. Y.

Engineering Service, Assistance, Bulletins

Atlanta
Baltimore
Boston

Chicago
Charlotte, N. C.
Cleveland

Detroit
Kansas City
Minneapolis

Montreal
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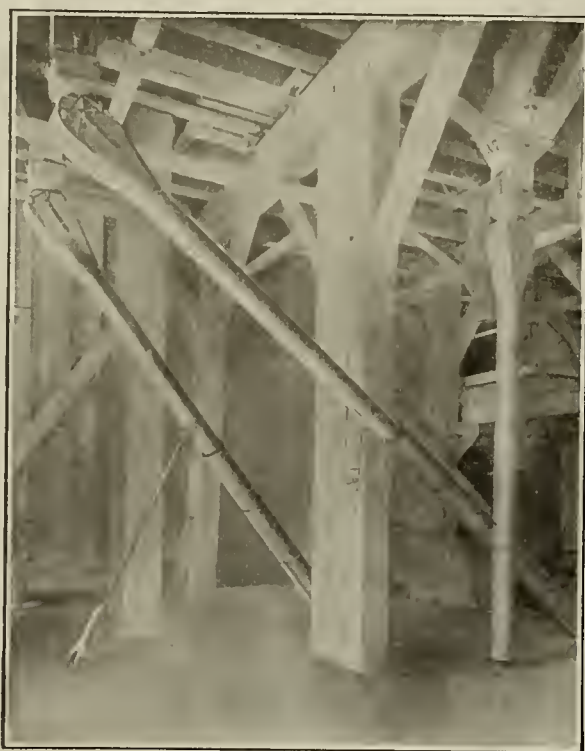
Pittsburgh
San Francisco
St. Louis



Trade Mark of Quality

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

ENDURANCE IS THE TEST OF QUALITY
WELLER-MADE EQUIPMENT STANDS THE TEST



WRAY FLEXIBLE SPOUTS (PATENTED)

DUST PROOF,
QUICK DISCHARGE
Grain will run on less incline

DOUBLE LIFE
Wear is on both sides of spout

LEVER EFFECT
Has revolving joint

LABOR SAVER
One man can change from place to place

Saves in height of building



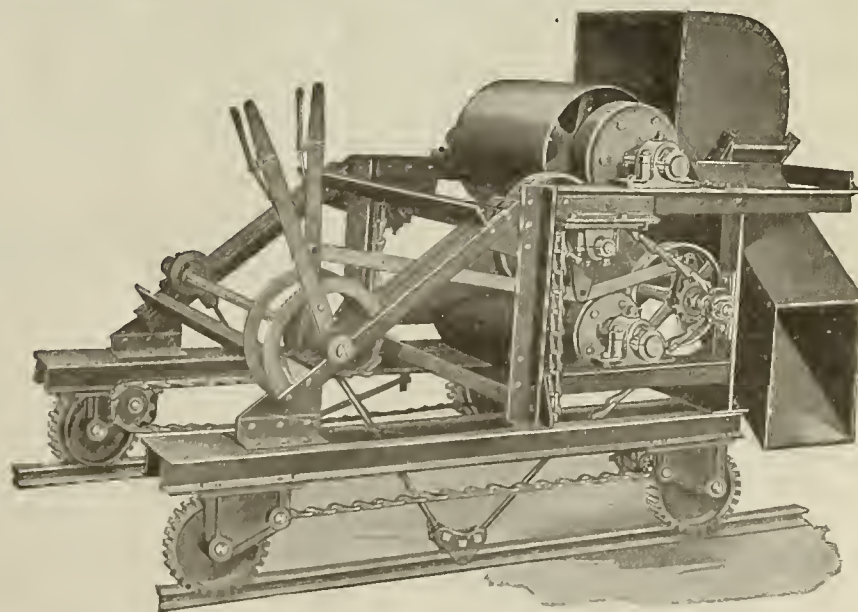
CALL ON US FOR
BELT CONVEYORS
DRAG CONVEYORS
PAN CONVEYORS
RIBBON CONVEYORS
SPIRAL CONVEYORS
ELEVATOR BOOTS
ELEVATOR BUCKETS
ELEVATOR CASINGS
ELEVATOR HEADS
DISTRIBUTING SPOUTS
TRUCK DUMPS
GRAIN DRIERS
POWER SHOVELS
CAR LOADERS
CAR PULLERS
CAR UNLOADERS
FRICTION CLUTCHES
ROPE DRIVES
PULLEYS
HANGERS
BEARINGS
GEARS
SPROCKETS
WELLER MADE STEEL CHAIN
COAL HANDLING
EQUIPMENT

WELLER HEAVY DUTY SELF PROPELLING TRIPPERS (PATENTED)

Embodies Features Not Found in Any Other—Fully Protected by Patents

Weller Trippers are doing duty in most of the large elevators.

Large pulleys help to add to the life of the belt, while the wide clearance on each side of the belt and the double friction is so arranged that it is practically impossible for the belt to catch in the friction.



WELLER MFG. CO.
CHICAGO

NEW YORK
BOSTON

BALTIMORE
PITTSBURGH

SAN FRANCISCO
SALT LAKE CITY



The dynamic character of the Indianapolis market reaches to all receiving centers, making it the logical shipping point from central territory.

It attracts grain from the vast central arable plains and has proper connections with excellent billing facilities to all points, East, West, North, South.

The location and natural advantages of Indianapolis as a grain receiving and shipping center, therefore, makes it the best market in the country.

Ship your grain and hay to any of the following firms, all members of the

INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE

BIG FOUR ELEVATOR CO., Merchandisers of Grain
 BINGHAM-HEWETT-SCHOLL CO., Grain Merchants
 BERT A. BOYD GRAIN CO., Grain Commission
 CLEVELAND GRAIN & MILLING CO., Grain Commission
 THE EARLY & DANIEL CO., Grain Commission
 Merchants and Buyers
 WM. R. EVANS GRAIN CO., Brokers and Commission
 P. M. GALE GRAIN CO., Grain, Feed
 HEINMILLER GRAIN CO., Receivers and Shippers
 HAYWARD-RICH GRAIN CO., Commission, Brokerage

LEW HILL GRAIN CO., Strictly Commission
 H. E. KINNEY GRAIN CO., Receivers and Shippers
 LAMSON BROS. & CO., Grain, Seeds
 McCARDLE-BLACK CO., Grain Merchants
 CARL D. MENZIE GRAIN & BROKERAGE CO., Brokers
 and Grain Commission
 NATIONAL ELEVATORS, Every Branch of the Grain
 Business
 STEINHART GRAIN COMPANY, Grain Commission
 URMSTON GRAIN CO., Grain Commission
 FRANK A. WITT, Grain Commission and Brokerage

E. B. CONOVER GRAIN CO.

operators of the
Conover-McHenry Elevator

Peoria's new up-to-date
rapid handling elevator



Grain Receivers and Shippers

*Our experienced service gives
assurance of satisfied patrons*

Members
Chicago Board of Trade
St. Louis Merchants
Exchange
Peoria Board of Trade
Grain Dealers National
Association

GENERAL OFFICES
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
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The GRAIN BUSINESS

The Grain Business involves a multiplicity of specialties. One must know many things to successfully carry on a grain business. Has it ever occurred to you that Growth and Success do not just happen? Business Growth, and Business Success are based upon Good Service.

Good Service involves experience and financial stability. Here you have a firm which has grown consistently, based upon its service. Certainly it is to your best interests to patronize those who know the grain business in every phase.

We buy grain from the country. We reach the larger markets with private wires. We sell grain everywhere.

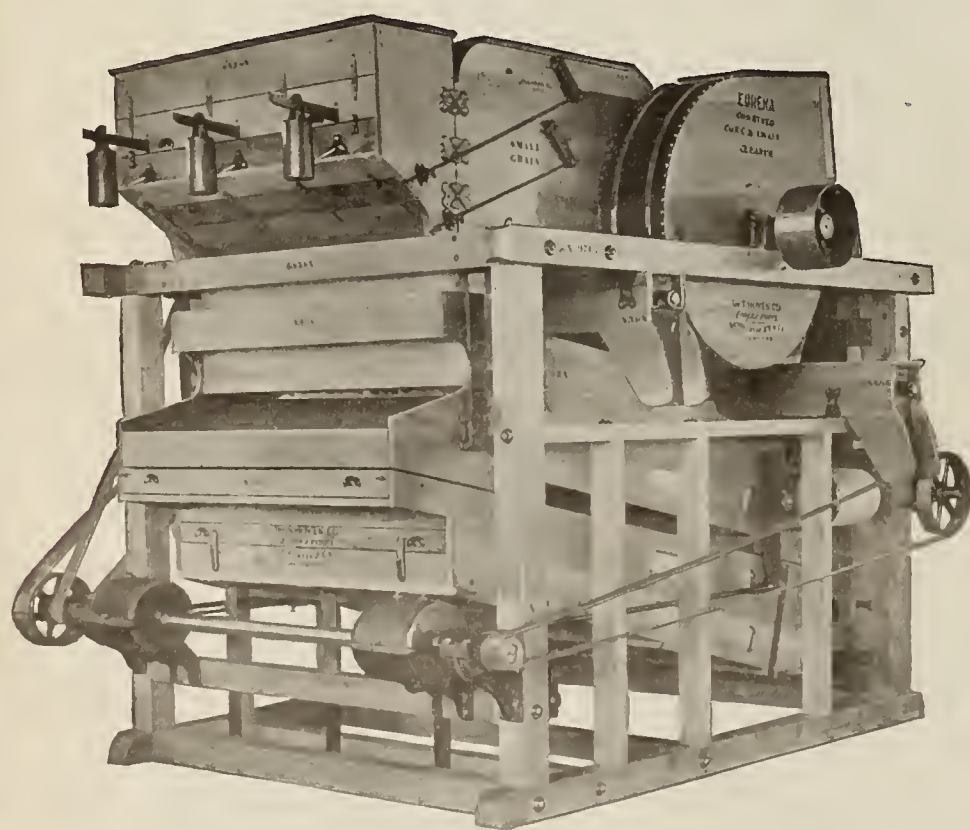
We are interested in you, and are willing to demonstrate that interest. Consign us. Sell us. Buy from us.

GRAIN MERCHANTS

J. ROSENBAUM GRAIN CO.

412-417 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

CHICAGO



THIS NEW EUREKA for Cleaning CORN and SMALL GRAINS is A Masterpiece of Efficiency!

We purposely ask you to forget any preconceived standards you may have had of efficiency, because we believe this Cleaner is going to sweep aside every precedent of desirability that you may have had of any machine designed for a like purpose.

This, our latest offering, represents the utmost in highly developed knowledge and skill.

Write for special bulletin

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

Eureka Works Silver Creek, N. Y.

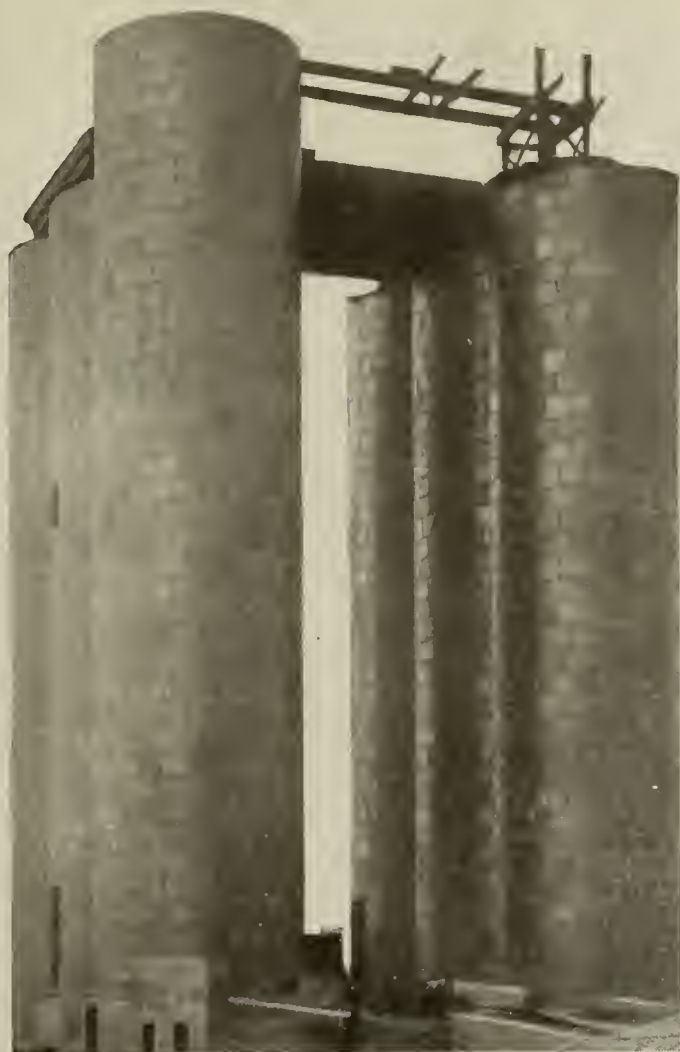
REPRESENTATIVES

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Geo. S. Boss, Osburn House, Rochester, N. Y.
J. E. Gambrill, 749 E. Church St., Marion, Ohio.
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The Brinkley Company, Seattle, Wash.
C. J. Groat, 522 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Oregon.



Eureka
Service Satisfies





Tile Grain Bins for C. H. Clark Grain Co., Cook's Station, Ohio.
Photograph taken during construction.

More Economical Than Any Other Material

This is the way many users speak of Preston-Lansing Vitrified Tile Blocks when used for storage bin construction. The C. H. Clark Grain Co. of Cook's Station, Ohio, whose new Preston-Lansing Vitrified Tile Grain Bins are shown here, say: "We find this vitrified tile for grain bins more economical than wood or steel—less susceptible to moisture than concrete, and superior in quality and ease of erection to any block we know of."

For lowest ultimate cost in storing grain, sand, lime, coal and similar products, specify Preston-Lansing Vitrified Tile. Catalog and prices will be sent without obligation. Ask for them today.

J. M. PRESTON CO.

Lansing Dept. 426 Michigan
Factories at New Brighton, Pa.; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Brazil,
Ind., and Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Preston Lansing

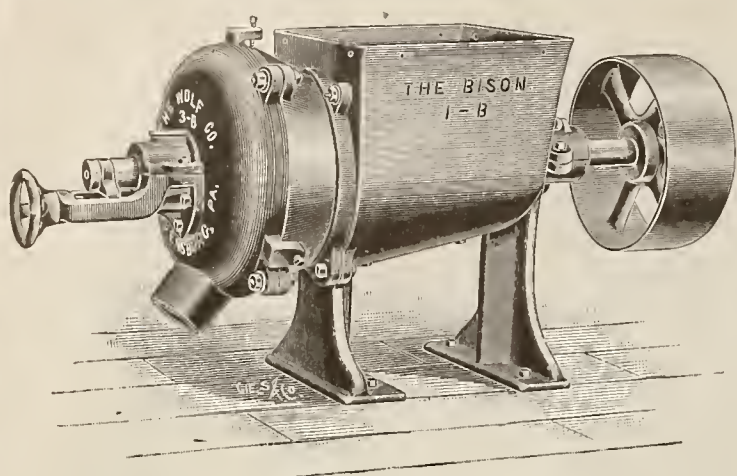
Tile Grain Bins

The ELLIS ROTARY COOKER AND DIGESTER



In the preparation of certain foods and mixtures it is necessary to subject the product to the action of high pressure steam or other medium and during the process the material must be agitated or mixed. The ELLIS ROTARY COOKER AND DIGESTER is designed for that particular purpose. Built in three sizes. Quotations on request.

The Ellis Drier Company, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, U. S. A.



The Wolf "Upright"



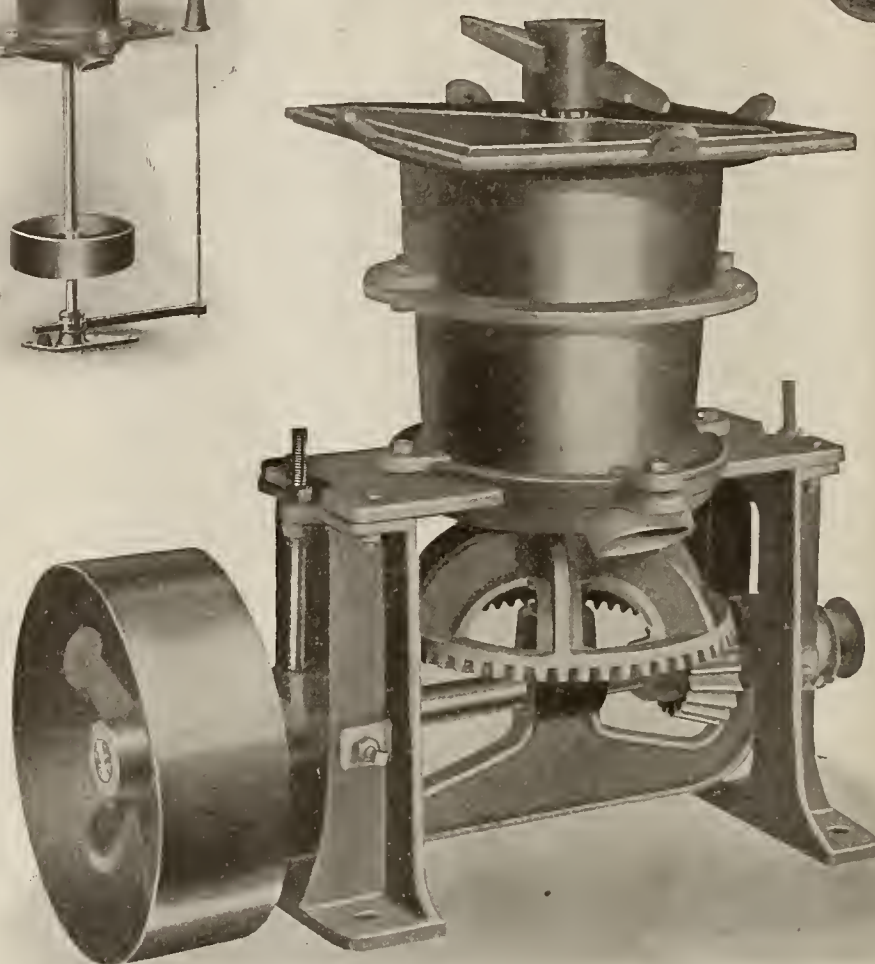
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS

Elevators and Mills find heavy demand for Bulk Feeds. Ear corn can easily be reduced so that fine chop can be produced—and get double value from corn kernels and cobs.

We make full line of crushers—Horizontal, Upright and Mounted—capacity ranging from 10 to 250 bushels per hour.

These machines are used extensively for crushing Ear Corn, Cobs, Lime, Plaster, Soda, Oyster Shells, Charcoal, Dry Bone, Oil Cake, etc. Bulletin 116-M gives complete specifications.

THE WOLF COMPANY
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



The "Hercules" Mounted

Why Do Other Dump Manufacturers

Try to Copy and Imitate the Leading Features of the Trapp Dump?

Look through the advertising of other manufacturers; and you will find that most of them unquestionably HAVE BORROWED IDEAS THAT WE ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED during the early period of our pioneer experimenting in the development of the most logical, substantial, and efficient, as well as the safest, method of dumping all trucks and wagons.



The Trapp Dump is the only one which uses the interlocking-gear device at all four corner posts of the dump-lift. This is a feature of greatest importance; because the interlocking gears positively hold the dump-lift-platform solid, rigid, and secure, at all times; and will always protect the Trapp Dump-lift from becoming loose and unsafe.

Order now—Send at once for new price schedule and detailed description of the Trapp Auto-Truck Dump and the Trapp Combination Truck and Wagon Dump.

Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co.

1125-27-29 No. 22nd Street

::

Omaha, Nebraska



THE WORLD'S LARGEST ELEVATORS USE THIS BRUSH

For sweeping grain cars and elevators, the STAR BRUSH has no equal. Made of stiff selected fibre, 5 inches long. Guaranteed to outwear four or five corn brooms and do cleaner and faster work. Built on hardwood block 14 inches wide and flared to an 18-inch sweep. Largest elevators in Minneapolis, Duluth, Port Arthur and Ft. William now use this brush exclusively.

Order a dozen today. If within sixty days you do not find them entirely satisfactory, send them back. We'll pay the transportation charges both ways.

Price \$16.00 per dozen. F. O. B. Minneapolis

Flour City Brush Company

422-424 South Fourth Street

MINNEAPOLIS

The "Knickerbocker Cyclone" Dust Collector



For Grain Cleaners
ALL STEEL

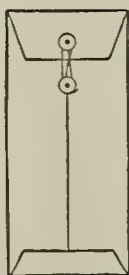


Write for Catalog

The Knickerbocker Company

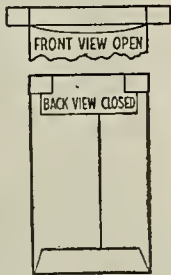
Jackson, Mich.

EAGLE ENVELOPE CO.



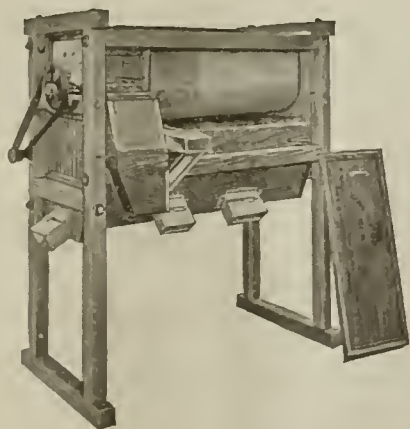
SEED MAILERS
GRAIN MAILERS

AND
ENVELOPES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION



5 S. Wabash Ave.

Chicago, Ill.



The Improved Economy Cracked Corn Separator and Grader

The machine needed by Elevators
and Mills

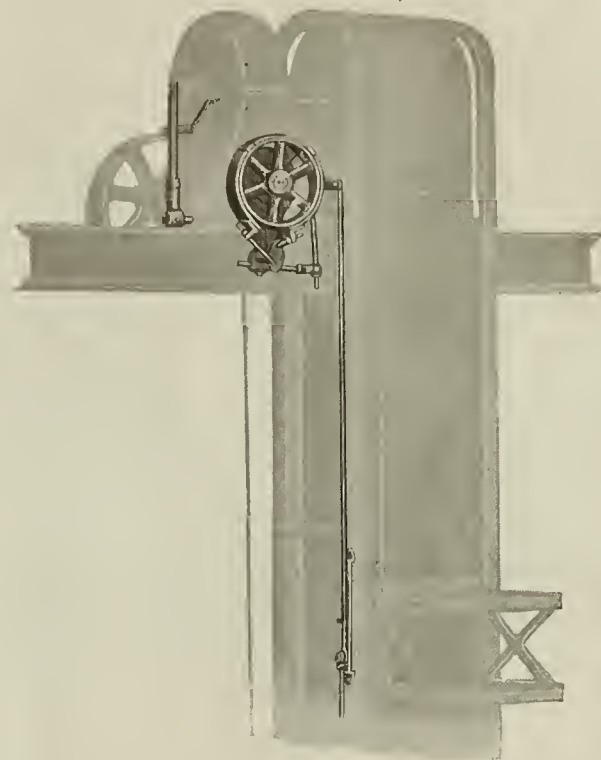
- (a) It Separates into FOUR Distinct Products.
- (b) It Cleanses, Grades and Polishes.
- (c) It Removes Bran.
- (d) It Separates Meal from Cracked Corn.
- (e) It Produces TWO Cracked Corn Grades—Hen and Baby Chick Grades.

If interested, write for catalogue
and samples of product with prices
and terms to

THE LINKHART MFG. CO.
North Vernon, Ind.

U. S. Patent Sept. 29, 1914
U. S. Patent May 7, 1918

Chicago Branch—431 South Clinton Street



N. & M. CO. SERVICE ELEVATOR WITH AUTOMATIC SAFETY DEVICE

WITH the upper terminal automatic stop in operation there is no danger of being carried overhead and injured. The weight of the passenger after the top floor is reached automatically throws a lever, shutting off the power and applying the brake, thereby locking the belt and steps against movement in either direction.

The automatic stop mechanism furnished with the Nordyke & Marmon Company service elevator adds the vital feature of safety to the elevator's other excellent qualities of reliability and utility.

Send for Service Elevator Circular.

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AMERICA'S LEADING MILL BUILDERS



400,000 BUSHEL ELEVATOR

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MEMPHIS, TENN., PLANT OF THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRIES

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ELEVATORS, MILLS AND WAREHOUSES
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ARE YOU WORRIED

about the condition of that grain in your bins?

Let us equip your storage with a

Zeleny Thermometer System

to tell you the exact condition of
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Over 100 Elevators Equipped

Write for Description

WESTERN FIRE APPLIANCE WORKS

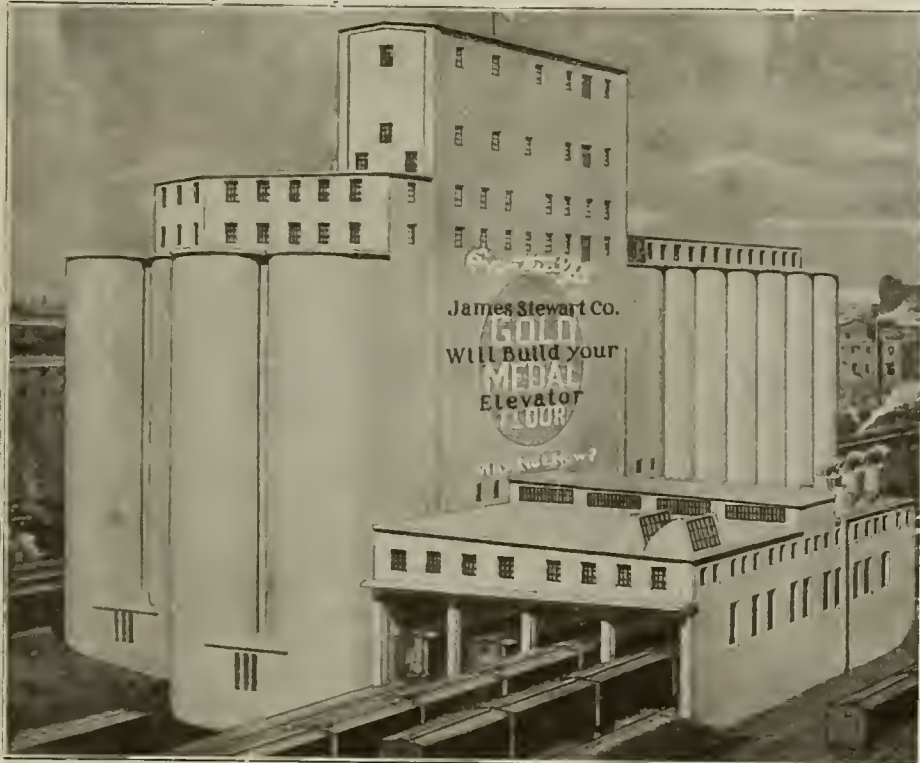
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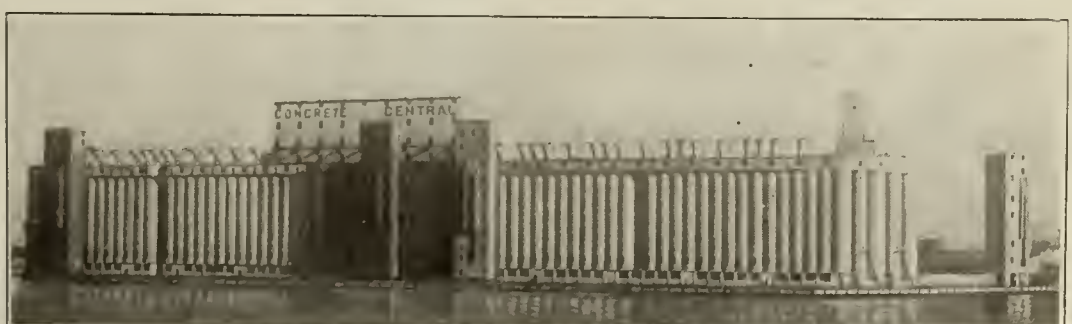


MONARCH

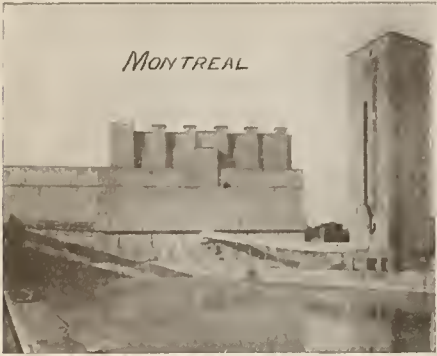
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Assure You
Economical Design
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Satisfaction
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One of the Modern Houses Which Has Made a Record
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CONCRETE CENTRAL, BUFFALO, 4,500,000 Bu.



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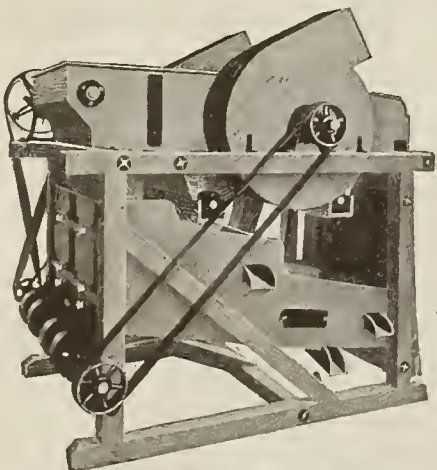
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Grain Elevator Engineers



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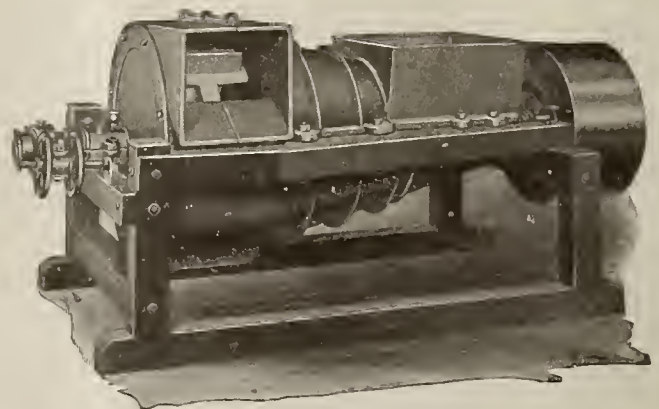
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Constant
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finds us prepared in all respects to meet the wants of the grain trade in our usual efficient manner with prices to meet the new conditions. Quality has been and will continue to be our motto.

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is known the world over as the best machinery procurable for grain elevator work. We shall maintain this reputation throughout 1921.

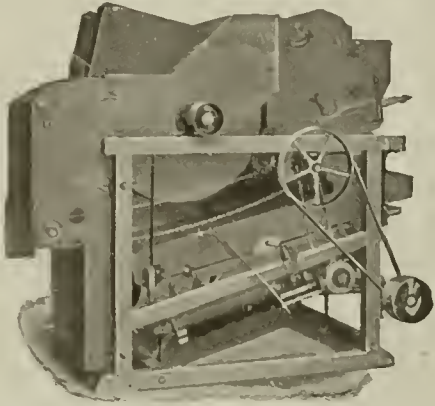
Write for our late catalog

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BLOOMINGTON ILLINOIS

Rely Upon the Advice of Experts

Elevator operators and managers interested in improving their cleaning systems are invited to write us.

Our Expert knowledge is free for the asking.



Our Engineering Department has raised our Receiving Separators to a height where they are now recognized as the world's standard.

You cannot go wrong if you follow the throng.

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Motor-Driven Attrition Mill; also made for Belt Drive.

OF ALL known methods for grinding feed, the "BAUER" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill has a reputation for best results, thus assuring the continued patronage of your customers.

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508 Bauer Bldg. Springfield, Ohio
Makers of Single Disc Mills, Centrifugal Bolt-
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Humphrey Elevator

1887 — 34 YEARS — 1921



This picture of one of the first Humphreys, invented and patented in 1887, by Mr. Seth K. Humphrey, will be familiar to many millers and elevator men.

These old machines, as well as newer models, are made with the idea of quality foremost.

Their records of performance for these many years speak for themselves.



In those many mills and elevators long served by Humphrey Elevators, you will find the employees do more work, save their energy and credit the Humphrey for it all. They even say—"We couldn't possibly do our work without it."

Doesn't this suggest possibilities for saving money in your plant? Write for Bulletin.

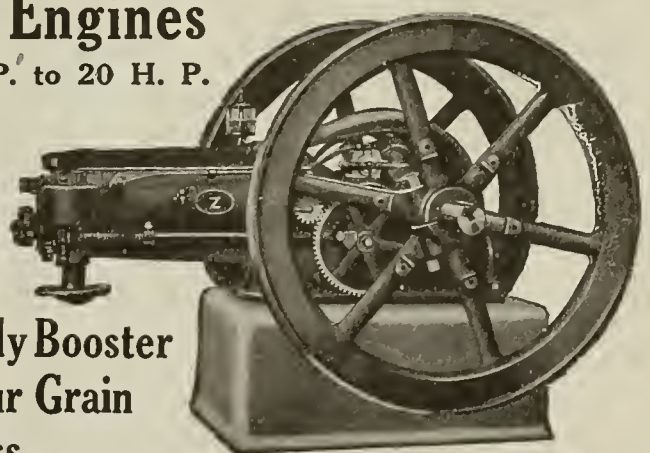
If not made by Humphrey Elevator Co. it's not a genuine Humphrey.

HUMPHREY ELEVATOR CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
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Fairbanks - Morse "Z" Engines

1 1/2 H. P. to 20 H. P.

**A Steady Booster
for Your Grain
Business**



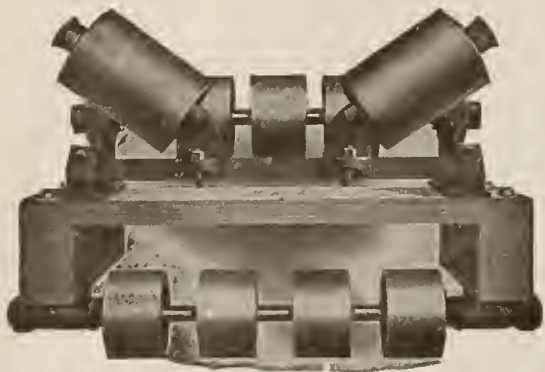
Mill and elevator owners everywhere use and boost the "Z" for its reliability and economy.

Bosch magneto — throttling governor—interchangeable parts—clean cut efficient design.

Uses kerosene as well as gasoline.

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Oil Engines • Pumps • Electric Motors and Generators • Fairbanks Scales • Railway Appliances • Farm Power Machinery



Improved Belt Conveyor

Carries all kinds of grain and mill products in package or bulk. Gradual, uniform curve of belt secured without complicated parts. Bearings thoroughly lubricated and have adjustment for taking up wear. Tripper substantial and reliable. Entire system economical and satisfactory—nothing to get out of order.

We manufacture a complete line of Elevating, Conveying and Power-Transmitting Machinery. Headquarters for supplies.

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Furnish Plans, Estimates and Build
COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS

Our long experience as a builder of elevators insures you an up-to-date house. Write today.

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Write for information and estimates.

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All Metal Steam Dryer

SOLD BY ALL
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FURNISHERS

Not An
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Will save you Dollars and Trouble. Kankakee Spout Patch made to fit 6-7-8-9-10 inch spout. Made of 16-gauge hard steel, 12" long.

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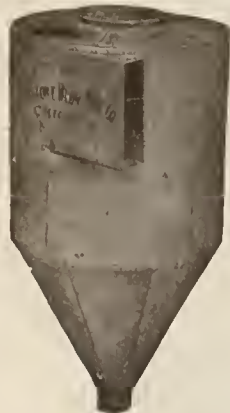
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Do not delay longer but write today for full particulars on the installation of our system.

CYCLONE BLOW PIPE CO.

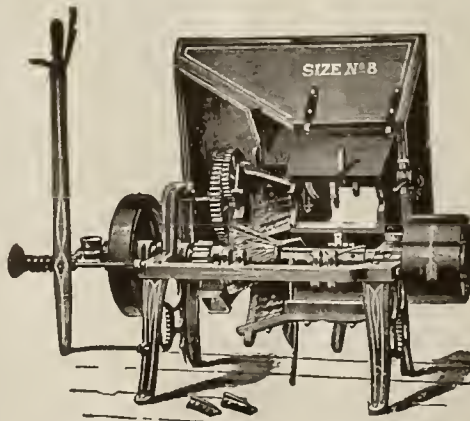
2542-52 Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

Complete new systems installed on modern plans and guaranteed. Old systems remodeled on modern lines on most economical plans. Supplementary systems added where present systems are outgrown. Defective systems corrected and put in proper working order.



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Bowsher's "Combination"
Mills do this



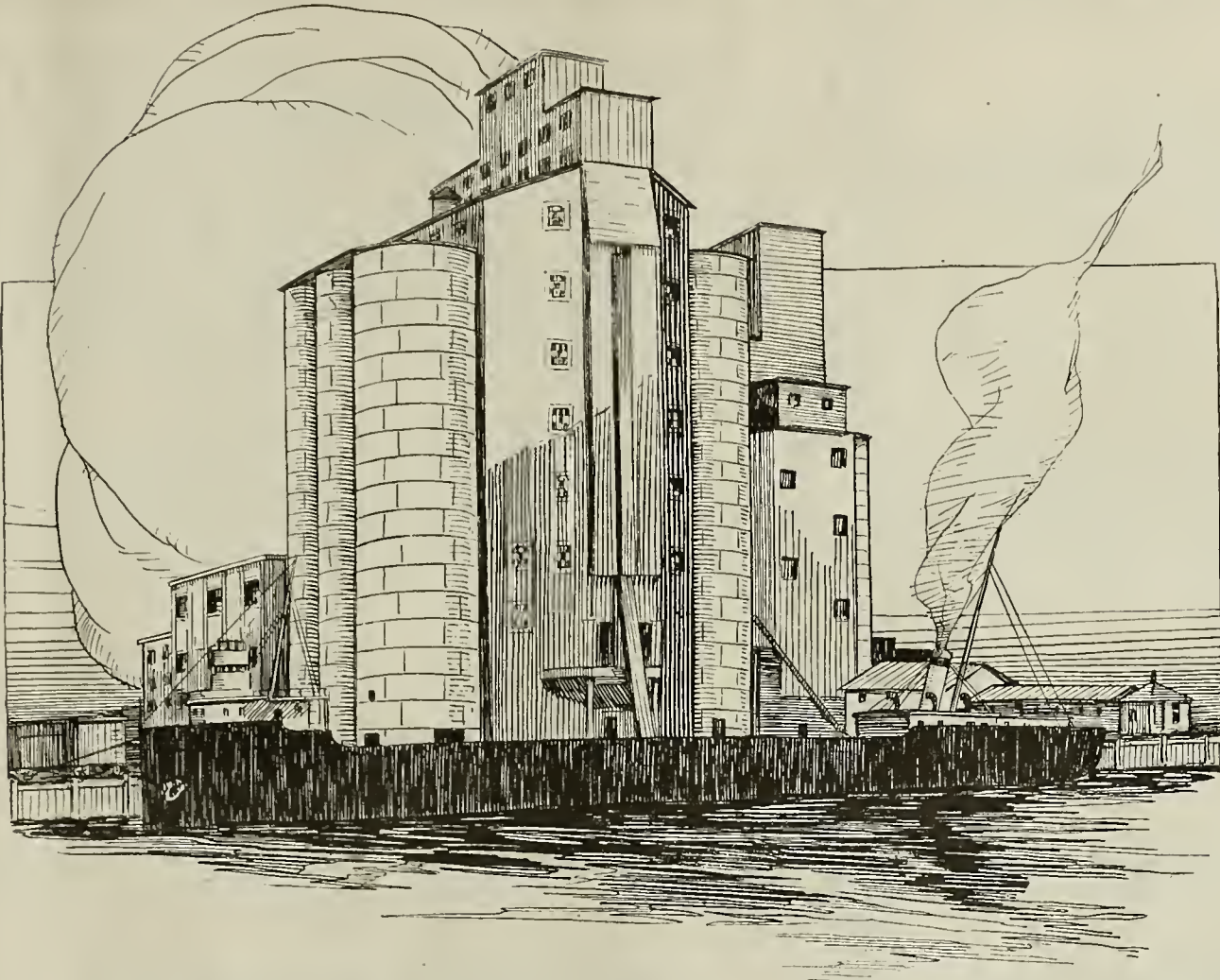
Mill opens like this in six minutes.

Because their large capacity, cone-shaped grinders and positive self ear feeders are properly designed to direct every ounce of power energy to the actual reduction of the grain.

Crush and Grind ear corn, husked or unhusked, alone or mixed with any kind of small grain in any desired proportion. Reduce the material to any fineness desired for feeding purposes.

11 Sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.
Sold with or without Sacking Elevator.

The N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.



Don't Let Rust Ruin Metal Grain Tanks Protect Them with Tropical Elastikote

Metal grain tanks must be protected. Otherwise the continued attack of dampness and moisture ruins them within a comparatively short time.

Elastikote has been especially prepared for metal surfaces. It forms a waterproof film over the metal.

This film is unusually elastic. It expands and contracts with the surface to which it is applied. Yet it clings tightly to the surface and does not crack.

Every gallon of Elastikote covers an unusually large surface. Thus the cost per square foot of surface covered is low.

Many of the country's greatest grain elevators have used Elastikote for years.

A most convincing test has been prepared proving the elasticity of Elastikote. Your name and address across this ad brings it by return mail.

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"The Firm that Serves with What Preserves"



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Paints—Enamels—Roofing Materials

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting JACKS

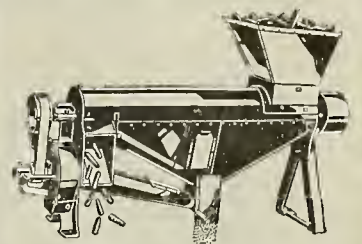


(Patented)

For Grain Elevator and Silo
Construction

Manufactured and sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.



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UPON**

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLERS

Ask for a copy of our Bulletin on
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be glad to send it.

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Cleveland, Ohio

MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS

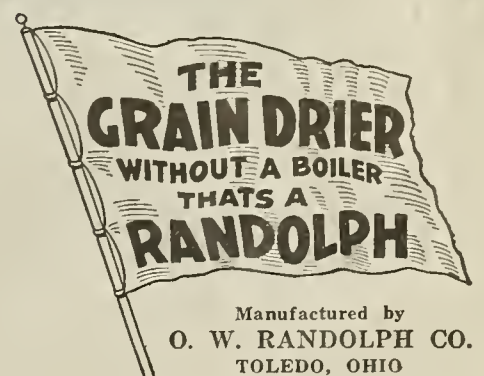
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Insurance on Flour Mills and Elevator
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Grain Insurance for short terms a
Specialty.

CASH ASSETS - \$1,286,751.88

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to the Core."

**Hunt's
"Stevedore" Manila
Transmission Rope**
Plumbago and
Tallow Laid

One trial will convince you of its greater
economy in service.

Ask for sample to compare with that you
are now using.

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Fabricated Steel Products

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930 W. 19TH PLACE CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

was organized in 1910 by the ten associated mill and elevator mutual insurance companies listed below. The purpose was to have one common organization to investigate and tabulate causes and results of fire, establish standards, and give efficient fire prevention and insurance engineering service to their policy holders.

Your problems will receive our careful study.

F. F. BURROUGHS }
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Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,
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Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,
of Canton, Ohio.

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,
of Lansing, Mich.

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire
Ins. Co., of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,
of Des Moines, Iowa.

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We take pleasure in announcing the removal of our factory from Argo, Ill., to Hammond, Ind., where we will have much larger quarters and be equipped to take on additional business.

In the past five years 1450 elevators and flour mills have been equipped by us. We are especially prepared to handle your needs on the following:

Sheet Metal and Tank Work
Light Structural Steel
Elevator Buckets in all Sizes
Screw Conveyors **Loading Spouts**

Weller Metal Products Company

B. I. WELLER, President

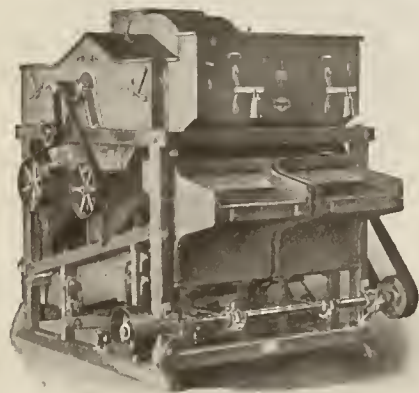
Webster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Owners and Distributors of Weller Patent Spiral Stair.

For unlimited profits and for greatest efficiency in your mill or elevator, install

Unique Milling Machinery

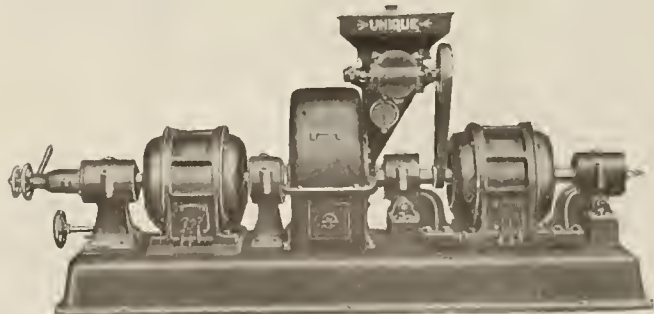
RECEIVING SEPARATOR



This machine will save its cost in a short time by removing sticks, straws, stones, fine seeds, sand, etc., from the grain as it is brought to your plant, thereby saving the price you would be paying for good, clean grain.

All modern improvements and conveniences are incorporated in this UNIQUE Machine and it will operate efficiently at all times. Operator can conveniently change sieves to suit the product being received.

BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL



Motor Driven. Belt Driven if Preferred.

Here is a machine representing the most efficient feed grinder on the market. Its numerous patented improvements assure the owner of MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER. A UNIQUE Mill will prove a valuable asset to your equipment.

GET OUR CATALOGUES FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

Robinson Mfg. Co.
P. O. Box 18 Muncy, Pa.

The UNIQUE Flour, Feed and Cereal Mill Builders.

THE best place to eat in Peoria during convention of Illinois Grain Dealers' Association is Fey Hotel Cafeteria.

All Home Cooking

Moderate Prices Centrally Located

We are now in position to fill promptly all orders for the

CLIMAX SCOOP TRUCK

which will be glad news for many waiting customers. The Scoop-Truck enables one man to remove more coal or grain from a box car than three men can move in the ordinary way. Ask any of the 5,000 users who have tried it.

Price

Standard - - - - \$15.00
Extra Heavy - - - - 17.00

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SCOOP-TRUCK
COMPANY**

993 Osborne Place

DETROIT, MICH.



HESS GRAIN DRIERS and CONDITIONERS

Moisture Testers
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Dockage Sieves and
Scales

Emerson Kickers
Boerner Samplers
Bucket Testers and
All Kinds of Sampling
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Apparatus

Ask for booklets

Hess Warming and Ventilating Co.
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PRESENT HIGH
FREIGHT RATES
DEMAND YOU BUY
GOOD COAL

SOUTHERN GEM

"Franklin County's Pride"

GIVES YOU A
MAXIMUM OF HEAT
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FLOUR and FEED MILL MACHINERY
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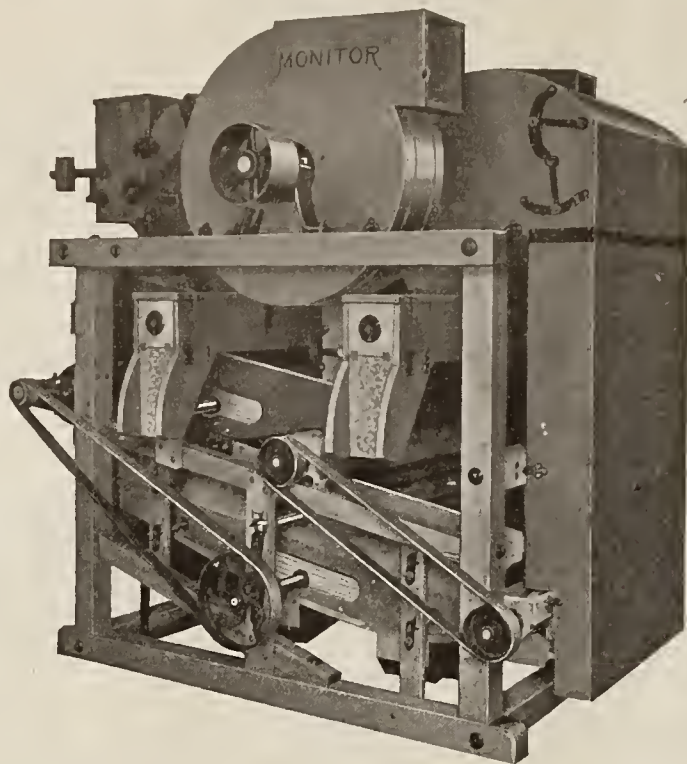


The Day Dust Collecting System

is installed in the new, large Northern Central Elevator at Canton, Baltimore, Md. We have just equipped the three Rock Island elevators at Kansas City, Mo., with complete systems.

For catalog write

THE DAY COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.



Shelling Today?

All right, the MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner is all set for the work. Yes, it takes corn and cob direct from the Sheller and makes a perfect separation.

A Sudden Demand for Wheat Cleaning

Still, the machine is set for the work. Shut off the corn, throw over the switch on the machine and turn on the wheat. All ready, lets go.

NO SCREEN TO HUNT UP AND CHANGE.
INSTANTLY AVAILABLE FOR THE CHANGE OF
GRAINS. AND THERE IS NO MIXING OF STOCKS.
THE MACHINE CLEARS ITSELF.

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HUNTLEY MFG. CO.

DEPT. E
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

A monthly journal devoted to the elevator and grain interests.

Official paper of the Grain Dealers' National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association.

Established in 1882.



Published on the fifteenth of each month by Mitchell Bros. Publishing Co., 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.
English and Foreign subscription, \$1.75 per year.

Established in 1882.

VOL. XXXIX.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 15, 1921

NO. 10

Another Cairo Firm Shows Its Faith in the Future Thistlewood & Co., Complete New Elevator to Take Care of Southern Trade—Bagging Facilities a Feature of the Plant—Possibilities of Water Traffic

WHEN commerce becomes impatient enough to assume its long awaited independence of the railroads, Cairo, Ill., will be found ready to take its place in the new transportation system of the country. Long years ago we put up with railroad manipulation and high finance; during the war congestion of track and terminal clogged our efforts; and now high rates have all but throttled what little disposition to trade was left after the crash; and still there seems but little active effort toward more extensive use of the wonderful inland waterways which the country boasts.

Our rivers and canals are not idle by any means. Gradually new carrying units have been added during the past few years always with a little bit more freight being offered than could be accommodated so that in 1920 the tonnage carried on the inland waterways of the country reached very respectable figures, but still ridiculously small compared with the total freight tonnage or with the possibilities of the water traffic.

There are plenty, however, who retain their faith and who hope to again see our waterways dotted with busy barges. Among these is the old established firm of Thistlewood & Co., of Cairo. So far as Cairo itself is concerned, they have warrant enough for their faith. Standing at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, with the channel free at all seasons of the year, it meets every requirement of a great inland port. But a port avails little unless there are facilities to handle its cargoes in and out. It was this lack of facilities that enabled the railroads to displace river traffic in the years following the Civil War. The treacherous rivers banks and levees were often left in a disgraceful condition, making it necessary to employ hundreds of hands to unload a cargo where the railroad terminals require few.

All along the great rivers, water terminals have been improved until in convenience, speed, and economy they can handle freight in competition with the best of the railroads. Thistlewood & Co. have added to Cairo's facilities a 100,000-bushel concrete elevator of modern design which has just been completed. The elevator is at Twenty First Street and the Mississippi levee. It has been under construction for nearly a year by the Reliance Construction

Company of Indianapolis and is the sixth large elevator to be built at Cairo within recent years. Four of the elevators are on the Mississippi side of Cairo and two of them look down on the Ohio River. Like the rest, the Thistlewood plant can utilize water-borne traffic in its business, but, also like the rest, it will depend largely upon the railroads at

to the house for trans-shipment to the southern trade.

The elevator is arranged with 12 storage bins of various size, and is equipped with two Clark Power Shovels; two Fairbanks Hopper Scales, furnished by Fairbanks Morse & Co. of Chicago, and a Humphrey Employees Elevator from the Humphrey Elevator Company of Faribault, Minn. Electric power is used throughout the plant, nine motors aggregating 200 horsepower furnishing the various units.

The belts were furnished by the Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company of Chicago, while the Union Iron Works of Decatur, Ill., furnished the transmission machinery. Should occasion warrant, additional storage could be added to the house without necessitating any great structural changes.

For a number of years past Cairo grain dealers have watched with sharp interest the increase in grain acreage in the South and Southeast. Each year reports are circulated that the next season will see those sections on a self-supporting grain basis. But in spite of the increased crops, the demand has continued and always will continue, for as diversified farming is taken up more farm animals are grown and more grain is consumed. The big money crops of the Southeast will never be grain, so that the Thistlewood Elevator will be called upon to furnish supplies for many years to come.

As we noted above, the Thistlewood Elevator is the sixth large elevator to be constructed at Cairo in the last few years. The Cairo dealers are alive to their opportunities and have built up their southern and southeastern trade year by year until today they are handling a fine volume of business through that gateway.

Thistlewood & Co. was established in 1871 by P. J. and N. B. Thistlewood, and has grown up with the market. The company early established a large trade in oats, which it has consistently maintained, together with collateral grain lines. The present members of the firm are John and Arthur Thistlewood. With their fine new house in operation they are looking forward to a healthy increase in their already large volume of business, and when the inevitable upturn from the present depression comes it will find them ready and waiting to take advantage of it.



NEW ELEVATOR OF THISTLEWOOD & CO., AT CAIRO, ILL.

present for the distribution of the products which it handles. Cairo is the entrance into the South and Southeast for northern and western grain. A large proportion of the corn, oats and wheat which comes in in bulk is sacked for the special requirements of the southern trade. On account of this peculiarity of the traffic, the elevator has two receiving legs of 6,000 bushels' per hour capacity each, and one shipping leg of the same size. But there are in the house two automatic weighing machine baggers which handle 90 per cent of the grain which comes

The South Chicago Elevator Explosion

Largest Elevator in World the Scene of Terrific Dust Explosion—Exact Cause of Ignition Not Known

ANOTHER chapter was added to the tale of disastrous dust explosions when, on the evening of March 19, the Chicago & North Western Terminal Elevator at South Chicago, the largest in the world, was wrecked by a terrific dust explosion. Six men were killed and four badly injured, damage to the extent of over \$1,000,000 was done to the plant itself and thousands of

ing for five hours or more, or by a spark from the breaking of an electric lamp, by the ignition of dust accumulations on an electric bulb, by a spark from an electrical short circuit, or by the striking of a match by some careless smoker.

The primary explosion, it is pretty well agreed, took place in the driers, and propagated the second or main explosion which passed through the

story of the working house was practically demolished, though the steel beams remain in place.

From this point the worst force of the explosion seemed to jump the greater portion of the storage house, and was exerted at the southeast corner of the latter and at the southern end of the river house. Thirteen bins at the southeast corner of the storage house were completely demolished, as shown in one of the photos herewith reproduced. The explosion exerted itself in lesser degree in many of the conveyor tunnels under the storage bins, wrecking the bin valves and filling the tunnels with grain. The foundation under the bins at the northeast corner of the storage house was blown out. These bins were empty. The galleries over the storage house bins were blown to bits,



THE ELEVATOR AFTER THE EXPLOSION
General View of the Plant from Across the Calumet River, looking Northwest

bushels of grain were poured out on the ground and into the Calumet River.

The force of the explosion was so terrific that plate glass windows were broken over eight miles away and chunks of concrete were picked up two miles away from the scene. It is reported that the blast was heard 40 miles east, and even on the other side of Lake Michigan.

The Armour Grain Company leased the elevator, which was located at 122nd Street and Torrence Avenue, and it has been generally considered that it was operated on the highest safety standards. Construction engineers regarded the plant as embodying the most advanced principles of grain elevator construction.

The explosion occurred at 6:15 p. m., Saturday evening, March 19, about 20 minutes after the day force had left the plant. None of the machinery had been in operation for more than five hours and the steam had been shut off since three o'clock. Consequently the explosion must have been touched off by a blaze from a fire which had been smoulder-

ing for five hours or more, or by a spark from the breaking of an electric lamp, by the ignition of dust accumulations on an electric bulb, by a spark from an electrical short circuit, or by the striking of a match by some careless smoker.

The roofs and walls of the cupolas over the work house and the river house, and the roofs and galleries over the storage house, which is situated between the first two mentioned, were blown off and scattered in every direction. The cupola walls were constructed of gunnite, a thin curtain of expanded metal and concrete especially designed for the purpose and considered particularly advisable because of the slighter resistance it would offer in case of an explosion.

The steel frame of the cupola of the working house was so badly twisted that it will probably have to be replaced. The concrete floor of the first

their steel frames twisted in every conceivable shape.

The cupola of the river house was also stripped of its covering, like that of the work house, though the framework was not as badly damaged as in the latter. The marine tower and leg was also stripped of the covering of gunnite and pushed into the river, as can be seen in one of the cuts. The force of the explosion was particularly strong in the longitudinal conveyor gallery under the river house, blowing out the foundation and a good portion of the walls of the bin adjacent to the marine tower at the south end. The foundations under the bins at the north end on the river side was also blown out, as shown in one of the pictures. Several other bins in the tier along the river were also badly damaged, probably by the expanding force of the blast at the end of the tunnels under the storage house, which terminated beneath the river house. The west walls of several of the bins of the west row of the river house were badly damaged by large pieces of concrete from the demolished bins of the storage house.

The dust house, which stands 175 feet south of the work house, was untouched. The sulphur house between the dust house and the work house was undamaged except for the windows. The welfare building, shop and power house, all located to the north of the main storage house were badly



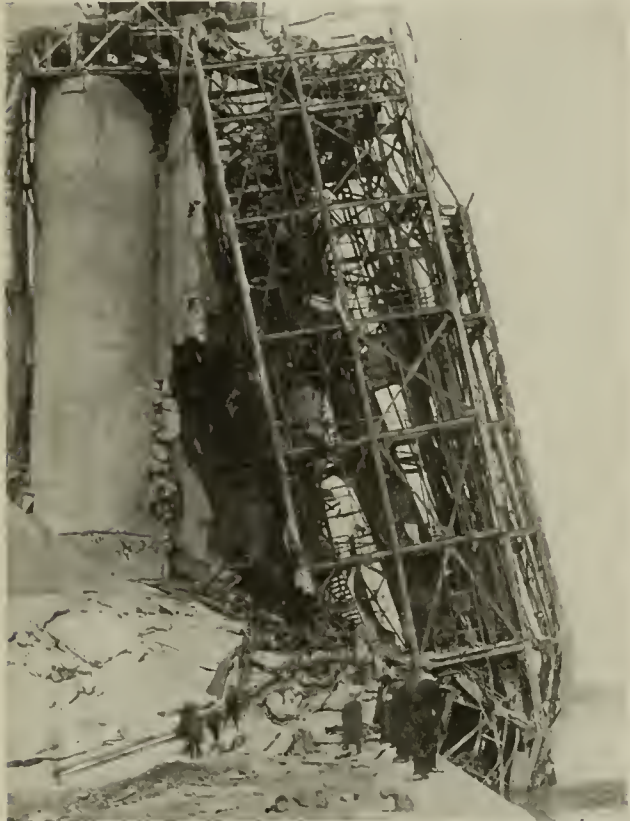
FOUNDATIONS BLOWN OUT FROM UNDER BINS AT NORTH END OF RIVER HOUSE



THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN ELEVATOR AT SOUTH CHICAGO AS IT LOOKED JUST BEFORE COMPLETION

April 15, 1921

damaged by falling wreckage, and all windows blown in. The office building, directly north of the work house, was not as badly damaged, although all its windows were blown in. The conveyor gallery running out on the shipping dock was partially damaged; the explosive force in the longitudinal tunnel under the river house, mentioned before, apparently expended the last of the force



CLOSE-UP VIEW OF THE WRECKED MARINE LEG

here, blowing off the walls of the gallery for about half its length.

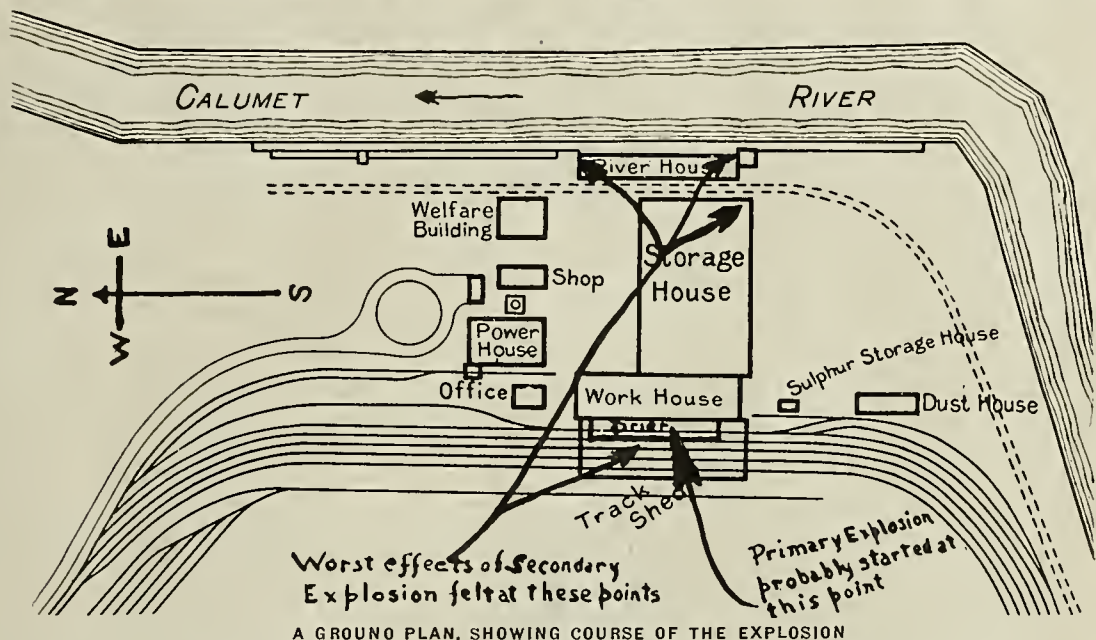
The elevator contained in all 562 bins, of which 301 were cylindrical tanks, the rest interstice and smaller bins. The bins of the working house did not suffer much damage, although the primary explosion originated close by them. About 15 of the tanks in the storage house and 12 in the river house will have to be completely rebuilt,

TRADE of December 15, 1917. It is enough to say here that it was one of the finest and most completely equipped houses, as well as the largest, in the world.

Its dust collection and removal system had been planned with particular care. Twenty improved cyclones, furnished by the Cyclone Blow Pipe Company of Chicago, received the dust and clippings from the oat cleaners and clippers, all connections being by galvanized iron trunks. The exhaust from these cyclones was discharged into a settling chamber located between the work house

from the day force had been engaged in sweeping down the dust preparatory to starting up the following Monday, so the house must have been cleaner than usual.

Explosion insurance was carried in the sum of \$500,000 on the building. Grain in the elevator, according to Secretary E. A. James of the Armour Grain Company, amounted to 5,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and about 200,000 bushels of wheat with total estimated value of about \$4,000,000. Little of the grain lost was damaged by fire, so it is an open question whether



and the storage house. This chamber was automatically cleared by special drains and another exhaust, and the air from the chamber passed out through six vent pipes which extended clear up through the roof.

There were also basement floor sweeps and sweeps on the first floor. There were sweepers in the track sheds, driers and scale and distributor floors of the cupolas. The screenings dust, and dust from cleaners and separators in the cupola was handled by cyclones, with an auxiliary fan to provide suction on them and to remove the dust from the various parts of the work house cupola.

the fire insurance carried on the grain will cover this loss. The salvage on the grain will probably be large, as much of it was covered with tarpaulins before it could be damaged by the water poured into the wrecked structure. The salvage on the grain which poured into the Calumet River, forming an actual sandbar of corn at one point, is problematical. The Underwriters Grain Association estimates the total grain loss at about 20 per cent.

The exact cause of the explosion will of course, never be known. John K. Thompson, who superintended the construction of the plant, advanced two theories, ignition of the dust by spontaneous



WHAT IS LEFT OF THE TRACK SHEED—WORKING HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND



THE DEMOLISHED TANKS AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE STORAGE HOUSE

while a larger number were only slightly damaged and will require but minor repairs.

The plant, which had a total capacity of 10,000,000 bushels, was started in 1916 and finished in 1917. It was designed by the John S. Metcalf Company and built by the Witherspoon-Englar Company and Grant Smith & Co. of Chicago. Last fall additional storage bins were finished, bringing the total capacity up to the present figure. The area covered by the elevator proper, including track shed, measured 575x275 feet.

A detailed description of the plant, with numerous illustrations, was given in the AMERICAN GRAIN

The dust collected was trapped to other fans and blown to the dust house cyclones. All of this dust went finally to packer bins from which it was sacked for storage by eight steel monitor Dust Packers.

As can be seen from the foregoing brief outline, every provision was made for keeping the premises clean. In addition to mechanical equipment, six men were employed steadily as sweepers, and other workmen not otherwise busy helped them, so that about 10 men were generally engaged in sweeping about the plant. On the afternoon of the explosion, an extra number of men

combustion, or by a spark from a watchman's cigarette. David J. Price, Engineer in charge of Dust Explosion Investigations of the Department of Agriculture, who is now directing an investigation and study of the disaster, says, in a statement just issued:

"The preliminary conclusions reached by the Department investigators are that the particles of dust which sifted from the grain and accumulated on small ledges and in inaccessible places was ignited by a spark or small blaze, causing a slight preliminary explosion which loosened the remaining dust and filled the air with flying particles. These

in turn exploded, tearing the entire plant in pieces. Such a spark might have been caused by the breaking of an electric lamp or by sparks from an electrical circuit. The blaze of a match would have been sufficient to cause the damage, but as the workmen in the plant at the time were all intelligent Americans familiar with grain dust dangers, it is not believed this was the case."

It has also been suggested that the original flame might have been caused by the ignition of dust accumulated on an unprotected electric light bulb. The possibility of labor troubles having been responsible for the explosion is disregarded, as there had been no agitation and the men employed at the plant were all well contented.

The work of salvaging the grain and clearing away the wreckage is now under way and will take a considerable time. While definite reconstruction plans have not been announced, it is understood that rehabilitation will be started as soon as practicable.

WEEKLY EXPORTS OF GRAIN PUBLISHED

Under the plan just put in operation by the Bureau of Markets, weekly export figures for grain from the ports of Boston; Portland, Me.; New York; Baltimore; Philadelphia; Newport News;

are more than half as large again as for the whole 12 months of 1919-20, and also of the preceding crop year.

Of the exported wheat, 20,465,544 bushels went to the United Kingdom, and 38,945,779 bushels to the United States, the largest on record. During the same period Canada exported 3,558,518 barrels of flour, of which 1,415,892 barrels went to the United Kingdom and 905,924 barrels to the United States. These flour exports have frequently been exceeded.

PROTECTION FOR FARM PRODUCTS

In view of impending tariff legislation at the special session of Congress, a recently published statement of Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, becomes important as indicating the sentiment of a large section of American farmers. Following is a summary of the statement:

During the next six months we shall either consciously or unconsciously lay the foundation for a National policy. Present troubles are greatly aggravated by unprecedented conditions both at home and abroad. Nations which used to buy most of our surplus, paying us in goods which did not seriously interfere with our own enterprises, are in bad condition financially. They owe huge sums

Last year he produced large crops of all kinds at the highest cost ever known. The fading away of the foreign outlet for his surplus, together with other causes, has resulted in a decrease in the price of the farmers' products until many of them are now selling for less than half the actual cost of production. In the face of this situation, foreign products are coming in. In times past we would be inclined to say that our great surplus and low prices are in themselves sufficient protection against foreign competition.

We can not say that now because we seem to be one of the very few nations of the earth which has money and credit and can buy. Take the case of wool, which furnishes the most easily understood illustration. We now have stored up enough wool to last us a year and a half or possibly two years. The prices for wool are far below cost of production. Notwithstanding this, huge quantities of foreign wool still are being brought in and added to our surplus, simply because we have the money to pay. As a result, the sheep industry of the United States is facing ruin, and its intimate connection with the banking and other enterprises of the great range country means trouble all along the line.

But this is simply illustrative of what is happening to producers generally. It is this situation which must be considered when we take up the matter of the tariff, whether it be the emergency tariff or the permanent tariff. This Nation can not afford to permit the breaking down of its own agriculture, even if for a time we can buy food and other farm products cheaper from some one else. We can not under any circumstances afford to permit the present discouraging conditions to continue and result in greatly decreased production, because that decreased production may mean exorbitantly high prices within a few years.

We must consider the heavy additional burden imposed upon producers by the increased freight rates and the large increase in other marketing charges. These increased rates are a differential imposed upon our own producers and to the benefit of our foreign competitors. Take corn, for example. The freight rate on corn from Omaha to Chicago is now 5.32 cents greater than it was in 1913, an increase of 86 per cent; and from Chicago to New York the freight rate is almost 23 cents per bushel. The Argentine corn grower can lay his corn down on our Eastern Coast for about a third of the shipping cost imposed upon our own Western corn grower. It is true that imports have not been large, but every cargo of Argentine corn which reaches our coast is used to depress prices of our corn out of all proportion to the amount shipped in.

The increased freight and other marketing charges on wheat are practically the same as on corn, and is of even more importance on wheat because of the larger amount exported.

Freight rates on live stock from the producing sections to the consuming centers of the East are very nearly double what they were before the war. The same burden has been imposed on all other farm products which move to the industrial centers.

Practically all agricultural products should at once be given adequate protection against foreign competition. There is some talk of reestablishing the old import duties on farm products. In many cases those duties, if added, would not equal the extra cost of marketing. To any rates which may be levied now should be added an amount equal to the extra freight charges in getting products to the consuming centers.

FIGHT AGAINST CORN BORER

Suppressive measures against the European corn borer are to be applied vigorously this spring in the western part of New York State to test the possibility of preventing the natural spread of this pest. Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of the work have about completed their plans, which will be carried out in co-operation with state agencies. The infested area where the experiment is to be tried out bor-



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ELEVATOR AFTER THE EXPLOSION
View Looking Southeast; Office to the Left, Track Shed Debris to the Right

Galveston, Port Arthur, and Texas City, Texas; New Orleans; Seattle; Tacoma; Astoria; San Francisco; and Portland, Ore., are made available simultaneously with their release at Washington. Every Tuesday the figures for the preceding week, based on reports of inspections made by licensed grain inspectors at the above ports, are telegraphed to the Federal Grain Supervisors at Omaha, New York, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, where they are published on the grain exchange bulletin board and in the daily newspapers.

The Bureau calls attention to the fact that, as evidenced by the list of ports covered, the figures do not include all grain exported from the United States, and therefore are not intended for use in lieu of the Department of Commerce monthly export figures. They cover only grain exported each week through the principal and specified grain-export points of the United States.

CANADIAN EXPORT FIGURES

Figures have been issued on Canadian exports for the first half of the present crop year, ending March 1, and they present some interesting comparisons. The total exports of wheat for the six months were 101,967,991 bushels, exceeding by at least 20,000,000 bushels the greatest previous exports for the same period with the single exception of the bumper year 1915-16. These exports

of money to us and to their own people. They need all the money they can raise to rebuild their own industries. They are making desperate efforts to grow their own food; consequently they are buying as little as possible from us and are trying to sell us as much as possible. They want to send us goods to meet their payments of interest and principal and to pay for what they now buy. They must follow this policy; their salvation depends upon it. They will compete with our industries both in our own markets and in other markets which can use their goods.

Our own manufacturers see the danger to them in this situation. They see competition becoming more and more severe. Naturally and properly they are laying plans to meet it in every way they can. They want a tariff which will give them protection against cheap foreign goods. They want to cheapen their own cost of production in every way possible and, therefore, are anxious to keep down the price of food products and raw materials. But if we look at the interests of the Nation as a whole and, indeed, if we take the long view of the future welfare of our great industrial and manufacturing regions, such a policy will be very bad, indeed. What we might gain through temporary enlargement of our foreign markets for manufactured goods will be lost, and much more with it, through the lessened buying power of our own producing population.

Take the case of the farmer at the present time.

April 15, 1921

ders on Lake Erie and partly on that section of Canada where the corn borer made its appearance last year. The fight is to be carried against the insect while in its winter quarters. The corn stubble and refuse that have been lying in the fields since last year's harvest will be cleaned up and burned.

FINAL GOVERNMENT REPORT
FOR 1920

The Department of Agriculture has issued its final report on the 1920 crops. We give below the summaries for the principal grain crops, hay and Kaffir:

(Three final zeros omitted on area and crop figures.)			
Product	Area	Yield	Crop
Spring Wheat—			
Final 1920	19,419	10.8	209,365
Prelim. 1920	19,487	11.2	218,007
Final 1919	23,203	8.8	204,762
Final 1918	22,051	16.2	356,339
Final 1917	17,832	12.5	223,754
Average 1912-16	18,406	13.9	256,763
Winter Wheat—			
Final 1920	37,993	15.3	580,513
Prelim. 1920	34,165	15.6	532,641
Final 1919	49,105	14.9	729,503
Final 1918	37,130	15.2	565,099
Final 1917	27,257	15.1	412,901
Average 1912-16	34,059	16.2	552,594
All Wheat—			
Final 1920	57,412	13.7	789,878
Prelim. 1920	53,652	14.0	750,648
Final 1919	72,308	12.9	934,265
Final 1918	59,187	15.6	921,438
Final 1917	45,089	14.1	636,655
Average 1912-16	52,465	15.4	809,357
Corn—			
Final 1920	104,601	30.9	3,232,367
Prelim. 1920	103,648	30.9	3,199,126
Final 1919	100,072	28.6	2,858,509
Final 1918	104,265	24.0	2,502,665
Final 1917	116,730	26.3	3,065,235
Average 1912-16	105,566	26.2	2,761,252
Oats—			
Final 1920	43,323	35.2	1,524,055
Prelim. 1920	41,032	35.2	1,444,411
Final 1919	41,835	29.4	1,231,754
Final 1918	44,349	34.7	1,538,124
Final 1917	43,553	36.6	1,592,740
Average 1912-16	39,456	32.9	1,296,400
Rye—			
Final 1920	5,043	13.7	69,318
Prelim. 1920	5,470	14.2	77,890
Final 1919	7,103	12.5	88,909
Final 1918	6,391	14.2	91,041
Average 1912-16	2,711	16.4	44,547
Barley—			
Final 1920	8,083	25.0	202,024
Prelim. 1920	7,437	25.7	191,386
Final 1919	7,198	22.4	161,345
Final 1918	9,740	26.3	256,225
Final 1917	8,933	23.7	211,759
Average 1912-16	7,500	26.9	201,625
Flaxseed—			
Final 1920	1,785	6.2	10,990
Prelim. 1920	1,706	6.3	10,730
Final 1919	1,572	4.9	7,661
Final 1918	1,938	7.6	14,657
Average 1912-16	1,930	7.1	17,600
Hay (all) tons—			
Final 1920	73,181	1.48	108,233
Prelim. 1920	72,830	1.46	106,451
Final 1919	72,260	1.51	109,151
Final 1918	81,254	1.28	90,443
Average 1912-16	67,682	1.32	95,371
Kaffir Corn—7 states—			
Final 1920	5,404	26.6	143,939
Prelim. 1920	5,501	27.0	148,747
Final 1919	5,031	25.4	127,568
Final 1918	5,619	11.8	66,396
Final 1917	5,153	11.9	61,409

PERCENTAGE OF INSECT DAMAGE

Insect damage to wheat may be large enough in a given locality to be disastrous; in a whole state to be serious and yet not large compared with the whole crop in the country. In 1916 the damage to Winter wheat from the Hessian fly was the greatest in a series of years; it was 3.66 per cent of the normal crop. In some localities, however, it took all the crop; and in some states it was very serious. It was worst in Missouri, where the damage was 16.24 per cent. In Illinois it was 15.05 per cent; in Indiana 11.07 per cent and in Kentucky 10.10 per cent.

The next year, 1917, the damage from the Hessian fly was only .35 of 1 per cent in the whole country, and the state that suffered most was Ken-

tucky, with only 1.33 per cent of damage. In 1918, the damage for the entire Winter wheat territory was only .29 of 1 per cent and in 1919, .59 of 1 per cent. In 1919, the states that suffered most were Indiana, with 2.42 per cent of damage, Tennessee with 2.14 per cent, Kentucky with 1.90 per cent, Ohio with 1.38 per cent and Missouri with 1.24 per cent.

The average damage in 10 years from the Hessian fly, including the two bad years of 1915 and 1916, was 1.27 per cent. This is nearly 20 times as much as the damage from the green bug. The greatest loss from the green bug occurred in Oklahoma in 1916, the year when the fly was so bad in other states. That year the damage in Oklahoma was 4.12 per cent. That year the loss in the Winter wheat belt was only .3 of 1 per cent. In Texas it was .9 of 1 per cent and in Kansas, .8 of 1 per cent. In most years the damage to the Winter wheat crop as a whole is negligible. In 1909 the green bug was serious in Indiana and Kentucky, reaching 1.10 per cent in the former and .8 of 1 per cent in the latter. The average damage for 10 years to Winter wheat for the whole crop has been about one-fifteenth of 1 per cent.

FOUND! HOPE IN THE FEED
BUSINESS

Like a breath of fresh country air is the optimism which emanates from the Galesburg Molasses Feed Company of Galesburg, Ill. In view of the general



NEW PLANT OF THE GALESBURG (ILL.) MOLASSES FEED COMPANY

feed situation this statement may be received with incredulity or may arouse the suspicion that the Galesburg officials are crazy, but we can assure you both that the statement is true and that the new feed company is well justified in its faith.

To begin with, the company will just about begin turning out its "Corn Belt" product as we go to press, so it will not have the heavy losses to write off which most of the feed companies have had to do in the past year. It will buy its supplies at the bottom, or close to the bottom, of the market; and, as a large number of its stockholders are live-stock raisers the company already has on its books orders to keep it busy for some time to come. These are the superficial reasons of the company's optimism, but underlying them are sound fundamental principles which point to a new and marked revival in the feed business.

Last year the losses on live stock were very great; hundreds of farmers disposed of their stock and went out of business, and in addition the drought in the bad lands of Dakota and Montana necessitated the sacrifice of great herds of breeding stocks, both cattle and sheep; there was no incentive to breed and as a result our live stock figures fell to a very low point. Conservative stockmen see in conditions a very favorable moment to begin operations again on a large scale and a great many have stocked up with feeder cattle and are raising all the hogs they can, looking for a reaction toward higher prices from the low meat value of the past months.

This, of course, means a renewed demand for prepared feed, for regardless of the amount of raw grain available the experienced feeder knows that he cannot make as satisfactory gains on grain as he can on mixed feeds.

With these conditions confronting the trade the Galesburg Molasses Feed Company was organized with S. H. Whitenack, president; Carl S. Burnside, vice-president; C. R. Pendarvis, vice-president; B. L. Christy, secretary; F. M. Purviance, treasurer; F. G. Holloway, assistant secretary and treasurer. General offices were established at 103 East Main Street, Galesburg, and a new milling plant was erected at 1021 South Henderson Street.

The plant is 168 feet long and 36 feet wide with private trackage the entire length, sufficient to hold 12 cars at a time. The elevator has a capacity of 85,000 bushels of grain and the storage warehouses can take care of 20 cars of alfalfa meal, cotton seed meal, linseed, and other products used in the molasses feeds. The tank for the molasses itself is in the basement and is 36 feet wide by 48 feet long and 10 feet deep. This tank is fed direct through two man-holes in the center of the switch tracks, and has a capacity of 100,000 gallons of Cuban cane.

A short time ago a contest was held through the local newspapers at Galesburg for a trademark to be applied to the various feed products made by the company. Hundreds of suggestions were offered in the contest and the name "Corn Belt" was adopted, whether for cattle, hogs, horses or poultry, for Galesburg considers itself the heart of the corn belt

and therefore the name is particularly appropriate.

Distribution is to be built from within out, that is, the local market will be thoroughly canvassed first, selling direct to feeders, and then it will be gradually expanded on the direct-to-consumer basis. With prices for materials and labor on a materially lower plane and with the immediate prospect certain and the future bright, it is little wonder that the Galesburg Molasses Feed Company is full of smiles.

BAG FOR GRAIN SAMPLES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been exercising its inventive genius in developing a satisfactory bag for grain samples. The material used is a good grade of duck treated by the manufacturers with a water and mildew proof preparation. The cloth after treatment is quite pliable. In selecting the cloth to be used the Department specialists collected and tested many waterproof materials. Some cloth was found to be too flimsy, some not really waterproof, some too rigid or too expensive and some imparted an odor to the grain. The new sample bags are being tried out and it is believed they will fill all requirements.

Spanish agriculturalists have requested their government to re-establish customs duties on corn, and promise in return to restock Spain with corn at a low price if their request is granted.

The Latchstring is Out at Peoria

Illinois Grain Dealers to Assemble in Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting on May 10 and 11

WATCH the dates May 10 and 11. On those days the Peoria market will welcome and entertain the Illinois Grain Dealers Association on the occasion of its twenty-eighth annual gathering. This will make the fifth time the directors of the Association have selected the city of Peoria for the place of its annual meeting, previous occasions being 1906, 1909, 1912 and 1919. From the time of the organization of the Association in 1888, up to and including the year 1894, the city of Springfield, with the one exception of Chicago in 1893, was selected as the annual meeting place.

In the year 1894, the name of the organization was changed from the Illinois Grain Merchants' Insurance and Protective Society to the Illinois Grain Dealers Association and the constitution was amended to provide that the time should be June, and the place Decatur for holding the annual meeting. For the following 11 years then, Illinois

field, Bloomington, Decatur, Champaign and Cairo.

The accompanying illustration shows members of the Peoria Board of Trade who will act as hosts for the Illinois Association on May 10 and 11. The picture was taken on "Change," one morning near the close of last month and shows a very representative body of Peoria grain merchants. Since its organization in 1869, the Peoria Board of Trade has occupied a foremost position as a commercial institution and has been famed and honored throughout the state by reason of the character of the men composing it. Its present officers are: Geo. L. Bowman, president; G. C. McFadden and H. G. Atwood, vice-presidents; John R. Lofgren, secretary and W. C. White, treasurer. Directors of the Board are: Wm. S. Miles, J. M. Van Nuys, H. H. Dewey, Louis Mueller, L. H. Murray, F. L. Wood, W. H. Barnes, E. R. Murphy, G. A. Peterson. Frank B. Tompkins is chief grain inspector

mittee on entertainment for the meeting: L. H. Murray, chairman; W. S. Miles, G. A. Peterson, J. H. Moschel, H. H. Dewey. All the members of the Peoria Board of Trade are experts in extending the glad hand and a big welcome awaits the Illinois grain dealers. The Entertainment Committee has also had years of experience in that particular line so it may be safely urged that this feature of the program will prove most pleasing to all the visitors.

Secretary W. E. Culbertson in his latest bulletin on the Peoria meeting says: "The secretary's office is at present hard at work upon the program for the annual convention. It is our aim to make this year's meeting the best ever. We have already secured the promise of Senator Medill McCormick to address the meeting the afternoon of May 10 upon present conditions in central Europe. Senator McCormick has just lately returned from



MEMBERS OF PEORIA BOARD OF TRADE ASSEMBLED ON THEIR TRADING FLOOR

grain dealers annually in June put their affairs in order and wended their several ways to that city.

It must be confessed that in those days Decatur had its attractions. The "Peerless," that polite and elegant refreshment emporium located conveniently to the association headquarters, the St. Nicholas, always got out a handsome badge for the dealers, and the fair minded and eminently just proprietor saw to it that those who visited the place singly and were satisfied with merely one of the cures for snake bites, were given a small metal disk with 2½ cents stamped on the sides, and good for a rebate on the next visit. Then, the officers for the most part lived in, or adjacent to Decatur, which might have had something to do with the regularity with which the annual gathering was held there.

In the year 1905, however, there was a rebellion started with the result that the constitution and by-laws were changed and other cities from that time on were given the privilege and the pleasure of entertaining the association. The first change in 11 years was made in 1906, and the annual meeting in that year was held at Peoria. Other cities which have been honored by the Association in the past 15 years are Chicago, Spring-

field, Bloomington, Decatur, Champaign and Cairo. President Bowman and Secretary Lofgren will be recognized by their friends at the extreme right in the picture.

The storage capacity at Peoria in public elevators is approximately 1,650,000 bushels divided between the new Conover-McHenry Elevator with 600,000 bushels; The Burlington Elevator with 1,000,000 bushels; the Central City Elevator with 250,000 bushels. The total receipts of grain for 1920 amounted to 38,556,700 bushels. Of this total, corn receipts were 20,687,350 bushels; wheat 3,254,450 bushels; oats 12,233,100 bushels; barley 1,318,400 bushels. The receipts of seed totaled 3,435,000 pounds and hay 30,570 tons.

The railroad facilities of Peoria are of the best. There are 125 miles of trackage in the switching limits of Peoria; 21 miles of industrial siding and nine miles of so-called team tracks. The city has four terminals—the Peoria and Pekin Union, the Chicago & Rock Island, the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Peoria Terminal, the latter being electric. These terminals are dotted with great industries.

President Bowman announces the following com-

Europe, where he spent some time seeing conditions first hand. The fact that Senator McCormick knew Europe before the war makes his present day comparisons all the more reliable. This address will be highly instructive as well as entertaining, and we urge you to not only arrange to hear it, but that you also invite your friends as well.

"J. P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, will address us on exchanges and other phases of the grain business. There is probably no man in the United States better fitted to discuss this question, and every grain man should hear Mr. Griffin on this subject.

"W. K. Vandiver, the new transportation commissioner of the Grain Dealers National Association, will be present. This will be an opportunity for us to get acquainted with him, and for him to familiarize himself with the transportation problems of the country shippers, and to outline the program of the National in the matters of uniform liability clauses in railroad leases, the installation and maintenance of side tracks, ground rentals on property leased from the railroads, and a reduction in freight rates.

"At present it is not definitely known whether

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President Clement or Secretary Quinn will represent the National but we are assured that one of them will be present, and we hope to have both.

"We again urge early hotel reservations, as from letters received at this office we are assured of a large attendance."

From all the foregoing it will be seen that a mighty good time as well as profitable meeting awaits the dealers of Illinois on May 10 and 11. The Board of Trade of Peoria, the Citizens of Peoria and the Association officers will welcome the grain men at the annual meeting and a large attendance is desired. Come by aeroplane, motor, steam or electric.

BEWARE THE BOGUS FARMER!

If we accept the current opinion, the innocent farmer must go to the city to meet the crafty confidence man. The tiller of the soil is pictured, for the most part while in the city, with his hand on his pocket book, and lucky indeed is he to arrive home safely without leaving in the metropolis some of his hard earned wealth. It is not so with the grain man, who needs only stay at home and the crafty confidence man in the shape of a farmer comes to him as the following story shows. It is told that the grain dealer may be on the lookout for crooks of this character.

Ernest H. Hixson owns and operates the grain elevator at Crown Point, Ind. Last December he received a call from a man representing himself to be a farmer who wanted to sell a car of corn, offering to commence hauling the following day. He impressed Mr. Hixson so greatly that he gave him a check for \$100 to bind the trade. Reflecting a little later that he didn't know the farmer and suspecting that all might not be right, Mr. Hixson called up the bank and stopped payment on the check. It was none too soon as the man was at the bank door. Payment on the check was refused and he left at once for parts unknown.

In March Mr. Hixson received a phone call from Mr. Love, a neighbor dealer at Leroy, six miles west of Crown Point who said a farmer had called offering to sell him some corn. As this farmer was in Mr. Hixson's territory he wanted to know why he should come to Leroy to sell his grain. Mr. Hixson secured the marshall of Crown Point and motored to Leroy in order to investigate. They caught the man at Hebron, six miles further east trying to sell the dealer at that place. He had samples of corn in his pockets and proved to be the same man to whom Mr. Hixson had given a check in December. He is now languishing in the Crown Point jail awaiting trial. He gave his name as Frank Mayer. Through finger print identification the deputy sheriff of Crown Point found that the man had served three different terms for a similar offense.

COOPERATION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Western Australian Legislative Assembly passed the third reading of a bill recently giving the Western Australian Grain Growers' Co-operative Elevators, Ltd., the sole right for 25 years to erect elevators for the bulk handling of grain. The work is estimated to cost £800,000.

The Federal Government, said the Premier, would advance the company £550,000 when 300,000 shares had been paid up to 10 shillings each and £100,000 had been expended in the works. The loan was repayable in two annual installments. The Commonwealth would hold the first mortgage over all the company's assets; the state government would provide the rates for an elevator on a 25 years' lease. An elevator must be erected at Fremantle within four years; at Albany, Geraldton, and Bunbury within five years.

The company must handle the grain for the public at the same rate as for shareholders. Dividends must not exceed 8 per cent on paid-up capital. The net profits, after paying dividend and providing reserve, would be divided among shareholders in proportion to the quantity of grain they supplied. The company must not deal in grain. Any grain

grower would be entitled to acquire shares on the same basis as the original shareholders. To date 240,000 shares had been applied for.

MOTOR TRUCKS EFFECT BIG SAVING IN HAULING GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA

BY EARLE W. GAGE

California, country of big things, is fast taking hold of the motor truck in transporting its bumper crops to market. Farmers all over the Golden State have called into service the greatest number of motor trucks that has ever been used in the state to handle the grain crop. Not only has the work of hauling the large crops to market been

the trucks in two shifts he would have been able to still further cut his costs, so that it would have paid to let the mules loaf and eat as usual, because the trucks did the work faster and cheaper. He believes in truck economy.

Automotive machinery, wherever available, was used in the Corcoran district for harvesting. Big tractors tilled the soil, planted the seed and harvested the crop. Automatic loaders lifted the sacks to the level of the motor trucks, where they were placed by one man standing on the truck or trailer. A second man fed the loader from the pile of sacks in the field, where they had been dumped from the harvester.

Two big problems of harvesting a large crop were



LOADED TRUCKS AND TRAILERS ARRIVING AT THE WAREHOUSE

greatly facilitated by the use of the trucks, but also the cost of hauling cut far below the former team terms.

A. H. Johnson, who operates several thousand acres of land in the Tulare Lake bed section near Corcoran, is a typical California big farmer who has found profit in use of trucks. He started with two trucks with trailers to supplement his mule teams. His 40 mules could handle 520 sacks of wheat a day, making one trip each way. The two

solved with motors in the grain fields. One was lack of man power and the other lack of water for the stock. If mules had been used exclusively on the Johnson ranch it would have taken the entire time of several teams to haul water from eight to 10 miles to water the stock. Less men were required to man the motors than would have been required to drive and tend the mules. This fact also simplified matters greatly.

The two motor trucks on the Johnson ranch, in



AUTOMATIC LOADING OF THE TRUCK IN THE FIELD

trucks with trailers were able to make four round trips a day in the same or less time, and handled 800 sacks.

The trucks went directly into the grain field in the path of the giant combination harvester-threshers and pulled out capacity loads over the rough, chucky roads of the lake bed section. Mr. Johnson estimated that his trucks would do \$12,000 worth of hauling during the grain season, based on the usual contract price for such work with teams. However, he found from experience at the end of the season's work he had \$9,000 worth of equipment as good as new, except for tire wear, and he had spent less than \$3,000 for operating cost, leaving him his equipment for future use and some cash as clear profit on the transaction.

Mr. Johnson found, also, that if he had worked

addition to replacing the 40 mules, did away with the services of 12 men and 18 wagons. Cost and depreciation on all this equipment together with its inefficiency totalled a sum quite in excess of the operation of motor trucks.

The Tulare Lake bed region is a romance of farming. The big crop from the broad acres of a former lake bed has been made possible by gasoline propelled machinery. Where five years ago the lake bed afforded a good hunting ground for wild ducks and geese it has now become one of the big grain producing sections of California. Several big companies dug canals and raised dikes to place under control the water that flows into this section from four rivers fed from the Sierra Nevada range on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley and have turned the whole section into a producing territory.

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This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men and grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in the United States for reaching persons connected with this trade. Advertising rates made known upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 15, 1921

ULTIMATE MARKETING AIMS

SECRETARY WALLACE in his address at the Chicago convention of farm organizations, told his auditors that they had been most wise in not undertaking to "wipe out our great marketing machinery which has been built up through a long period of time as increasing production made necessary." This sentiment is a credit to the sagacity of the Secretary of Agriculture; and while the action of the convention coincided with his sentiment, and with his praise of the absence of price-fixing attempts in the committee's marketing plan, it must not be inferred that all farmers have given up either the idea of wrecking the present marketing system or the purpose of fixing prices.

One of the farm leaders, for instance, who does his farming in Chicago, in a recent talk to farmers in the Pacific Northwest, told of the ultimate plans entertained. "We will control the marketing of all grains," he assured his hearers and then told them of the huge \$100,000,000 finance corporation in view, and of the export corporation. He added a new wrinkle: "Naturally, this contemplates a huge shipping program ultimately, and the power we give our directors will be such that they may engage ships from the government or construct them." And then he pronounced the doom of the Chicago Board of Trade and speculation.

Certainly Secretary Wallace must know that the grain exchanges are a part of our present marketing machinery. Compulsory pooling is already in operation in some sections. A North Dakota paper quoting Senator Ladd, says that through the national sales

agency, an economic organization can be effected "having for its main purpose the control of prices by the farmers and for the farmers."

The Secretary knows too much to entertain crazy notions; but if the Department of Agriculture is to act in an advisory capacity to farmers as he thinks it ought, there is plenty of work cut out for it. The department should begin by finding a remedy for the "loco" disease of the imagination that some of the leaders have acquired.

GETTING A "TAIL-HOLT"

ONE cannot predict how collective selling of grain would work out, but it will have to be admitted that consolidated buying of grain such as the British and other governments have been doing is a success—from the purchasers' standpoint. Argentina affords a case in point. Months ago the imposition of an export surtax by the Government on wheat from Argentina was announced as a sure thing, but the amount of the tax was not stated. Grain dealers down there insisted that European buyers assume the surtax, should any be imposed. That made a contract rather too indefinite for the European boards that handled government money and they bought very little.

The Argentine Government finally announced that no surtax would be imposed, but the news came too late. When the announcement was made Great Britain had enough wheat on hand to last for four months, having bought from Canada, the United States and elsewhere. The Argentine dealers made the mistake of believing that they controlled the situation; that Europe had to buy of them; and Argentine farmers fell into the same error and resolved to hold their wheat for higher prices. Meantime nobody seems to want their wheat and a new crop of winter wheat the world over will soon be harvested.

Moral: Getting the world by the tail is not so easy as it looks; the world has no tail.

BETTER ATTACK THE DUST HAZARD AT ITS SOURCE

WHEN the largest grain elevator in the world, equipped with every known device for safe operation, particularly from a dust collection and disposal standpoint, is wrecked by a terrific dust explosion, we begin to realize how little knowledge we really have of this hazard. About all we do know is that grain, flour or starch dust, when mixed with air in certain proportion, and perhaps with atmospheric conditions just right, becomes an explosive mixture of terrifying power, needing only a spark or tiny flame to touch it off.

In this issue of the AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE are several letters from elevator builders and insurance experts, commenting on David J. Price's story of the Port Colborne disaster, as published in the March issue. They contain many suggestions for minimizing the dust hazard in larger plants, and are worth the most careful attention.

There is among them a series of construc-

tion suggestions advanced by one prominent builder, looking toward greater safety from a structural standpoint, that should be earnestly considered, and we recommend them most heartily to every elevator builder. It is difficult to single out any as more important than the rest.

But over and beyond the problem of minimizing the hazards of plant construction is the problem of the dust itself. Attack the hazard at the other end of the line, at its source, and the problem at the big terminal house will be simplified.

As several of our correspondents point out, it is the same dust taken with the grain at the country elevator that finally blows the big terminal house to pieces. Why do the country operators continue to take in and ship dirty grain, paying the farmer grain prices for material of low value and paying grain rates for transporting it? The exact reason is not the same at every point or in every state, but it all resolves itself back to the grower himself.

Go clear back to the grain in the farmer's wagon. Give the farmer back his dust and trash, pay him for the clean grain at clean grain prices, and the explosion menace is gone. If the official grades barred dust, if only clean grain could be accepted, the farmer, the country shipper and the terminal operator would all be better off.

GRAIN RAISING COSTS

RARELY has any journal published so valuable an article relating to any phase of the grain trade as that by P. S. Goodman in our March issue on The Cost of Raising Grain. So exhaustive and painstaking a treatise, involving patient analysis of statistics and the tabulation of results in a form to be readily comprehended, naturally excited wide interest. Every fair-minded man wants to get at the truth of the agricultural situation. That the farmer has been a sufferer from the violent deflation of values, all admit; that needed no argument. But Mr. Goodman performed a needed service in showing that severe as the shock was to agricultural values, it was not so disastrous as pessimistic reports would lead us to believe.

Among many comments on Mr. Goodman's article which we have received, two are published elsewhere in this issue. Senator Capper of Kansas, admitting the good faith and sincerity of Mr. Goodman, takes exception to his figures of land values in Kansas as being too low. He also counters Mr. Goodman's reference to the apparent prosperity of Kansas farmers by stating that a crop might be produced at a loss but the farmer still have large sums of money for making required purchases, as interest on investment, labor, income and compensation as manager, although those items that must be charged against the crop, go to the farmer himself.

The other comment which we publish is also from an eminent source, H. A. Wallace, of *Wallaces' Farmer*, who questions the figures as to the cost of corn. Mr. Wallace contends that labor costs last year as shown by the

Crop Reporter were 240 per cent, instead of 200 per cent, as Mr. Goodman figured. And he points out that renters in the best corn producing sections constitute over half of the farmers. He figures out a loss on the basis of these two items.

Mr. Wallace is also disposed to question whether 1894 was the darkest year for the American farmer, as Mr. Goodman said. It is a long while ago, and as a question of fact, it does not matter now. The farmer in 1894 did not have so high a place to tumble from as did his son in 1920; but he hit the earth pretty hard when he landed, as did everybody else in that ill-starred period. Thus far the present liquidation has not been attended with anything like the widespread distress that was everywhere in 1894. The outlook then seemed hopeless; it is far from that now.

THE WINTER GRAINS

LITTLE interest was excited by the publication of the Government crop report for April, as its general tenor was anticipated. The condition of winter wheat, reported at 90, indicates a crop of 621,000,000 bushels; but this is based on an average abandonment of acreage. Private estimates of the condition of wheat were all higher than the official figure; and few believe that the acreage abandoned will be an average, but below it. Accordingly experts believe that at the present time the prospect is for a considerably larger crop than the report forecasts, or from 630,000,000 to 670,000,000 bushels. The final estimate of the 1920 crop of winter wheat made it 578,000,000 bushels.

Rye, the only other cereal covered by the report showed a condition of 90.3, indicating a yield of 66,386,000 bushels. The production last year was only three million bushels more than this on a larger acreage. This year's yield will be about the same as last year's as rye is immune from some of the troubles of wheat, and the plant is in much better shape than a year ago.

A GRAIN SCANDAL

SHIPMENTS of wheat from this country to Germany amounting in the aggregate to more than half a million bushels have been complained of by the German Government to the authorities at Washington. The allegations made were of such a nature as to interest both the State and Agricultural Departments, since the purchaser was the German government agency. It was asserted that the wheat, bought by definite grade, turned out to be principally screenings and oats. Investigation by the authorities of the New York Produce Exchange would tend to show that the inferior material was substituted for the grade bought after official inspection had been made, but before the grain was loaded from the elevator.

A matter of this kind should receive the fullest investigation and if a fraud has been perpetrated, punishment should follow. It is said that money reparation has already been made, which is confession of a mistake, at least. But whether mistake or fraud, such incidents reflect on the American grain trade

and American grades. They are as disastrous in international as in domestic business. That the injured parties were former enemies should weigh not at all in the matter. The United States has grain and goods to sell in competition with other countries, and fair dealing with foreign countries is the concern of every citizen.

OPEN SEASON FOR GRAIN EXCHANGES

A FAVORITE indoor sport at the present special session of Congress will be "regulating" the grain exchanges. Senator Capper with a preliminary announcement that fifteen billion dollars are wagered annually in future dealings in Chicago, and that Chicago brokers' commissions "are three times as great as the earnings of the bankers at Monte Carlo," introduces the old bill with new features. As revised he says he believes it will meet with the approval of legitimate grain and milling interests. The bill, which is sponsored in the House by Representative Tinch of Kansas, places the grain exchanges under the supervision of the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Senator Capper says it will not interfere with legitimate hedging, but will tax all "gambling transactions" 20 per cent, which of course is prohibitive.

But Senator Capper's bill will have a rival in a measure by Senator Norris of Nebraska. A fair inference from Senator Norris' preliminary statement is that it represents the ideas of the Federal Trade Commission, which made an investigation of the grain business some time ago. As the Capper bill would place the grain exchanges under the supervision of the Bureau of Markets which probably aims to be a cog in the machinery of the farmers' marketing plan, Senator Norris' bill may make the Federal trade commission the monitor of the grain business.

We have now only to hear from Senator Ladd of North Dakota, who will want to make the Industrial Commission of his state the supervising omniscience of a legislative act regulating the grain exchanges.

THE "PLAN"

WHILE the marketing plan of the Committee of Seventeen was adopted practically unchanged, opinions of the delegates themselves differed radically as to the wisdom of making the pooling of grain optional. Some declared that compulsory pooling under a five-year contract was the only way to "put teeth" into the scheme, while others were just as firmly convinced that any such feature would destroy any chance of success. The latter view is probably correct. Pooling is already a fixed fact in some states, so far as wheat is concerned. Its effect on prices has been negligible, even on a crop that was expected to be insufficient for domestic wants and export demand.

With this elimination, it would seem that the plan must grow, if it grows at all, out of a natural expansion from the grain growers' units, the local organizations. Right here is where the Secretary of Agriculture can apply

his theory of helping farmers market their grain to advantage. He told the convention at Chicago that every item of expense in marketing grain should be scrutinized and waste prevented. Why should not the Department of Agriculture make an investigation of the costs of marketing from farmer to consumer? Such investigations have been made before, but times have changed, railway rates and wages of all classes of labor have advanced. Why not make a searching investigation of costs, following grain through co-operative, independent and line elevators, to terminals and on to the consumer and see what the real cost is, where the waste is, and who gets the consumer's money? Such an inquiry might save the farmers money.

OUR MITE FOR SECRETARY HOOVER

SECRETARY HOOVER of the Department of Commerce, of whose administration we all expect great things, is asking business to lend a hand in an advisory capacity to assist in the problem of putting our foreign trade on a stable business.

Very well; here is our mite: Let all the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce, or of other departments, be instructed to translate in their reports all foreign weights and measures into our measures. These commercial reports very rarely even give the equivalent of the foreign measure or weight so that the reader can do the figuring himself. They assume that everybody knows what a "metric ton" is, or a "quintal," or "pood," or "fanega," or "quarter," or "litre." What is the matter with translating the metric tons and poods into bushels and pounds, so long as these reports are for the benefit of business men who use the latter measures, and who think in terms of bushels and pounds?

THE FARM OUTLOOK

THE country-wide surveys of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, made under the supervision of David F. Houston, former secretary of the treasury, are worth while as barometers of the industrial, agricultural and other economic conditions of the country. The second survey, made public this month, while far from pessimistic in its general features, is perhaps most discouraging in the replies to the agricultural questions contained in the questionnaires filled out by the companies' representatives. As a whole the country is better off than three months ago, but agriculture is one of the sore spots.

In none of the states are farmers reported to have disposed of all of last year's crops. This was hardly to be expected in any case. The crop outlook is reported as "good" to "fair" in all states, being "good" in all the great agricultural states. Farmers are reducing acreage in all states except Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and the Pacific Coast, for various reasons, including shortage of money, low prices, and shortage of labor. Everywhere farmers are reported as withholding payment of bills, except in the Eastern states, from lack of funds. There is a demand for farms this year by renters in Illi-

nois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, the Pacific Coast states and the South Atlantic states; but elsewhere there is little or no demand. And there is no noticeable movement of men from industries to the farms. Curiously enough, the condition of the sheep and cattle-men is reported "fair," in all the states except the distinctively sheep and cattle states where it is "poor." It is not reported "good" in any state.

While this survey, made by a thousand selected agents, leaves something to be desired, especially in the form of the questions, it is a fair presentation of the state of the country agriculturally at the present time.

IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT

FIGURES are now at hand showing the imports of wheat and flour from Canada for the six months from September last until March 1 of the present year. They are not so large as the friends of an emergency tariff believed, nor so small as the opponents of a tariff expected. In the six months, out of 102,000,000 bushels shipped out by the Dominion, 39,000,000 bushels were exported to this country; 41,000,000 bushels were shipped to other countries via United States ports and 22,000,000 bushels were exported to other countries direct from Canadian ports. Of 3,558,000 barrels of flour exported, 906,000 barrels came to the United States. Two-fifths of the remainder went abroad by way of our ports.

More than half the wheat and flour that reached this country went out again. But the 39,000,000 bushels that stayed here, with enough flour to make it 44,000,000 bushels, is a fairly large item. It figures up more than 15 per cent of our spring wheat crop, with an approximate value of a hundred million dollars.

NO GRAIN FROM RUSSIA

THE possible resumption of trade relations with Russia on the part of some European nations has led to unwarranted assumptions as to the effect it might have on the world's grain trade. Indeed, the anticipation of Russian grain in European markets has seemed a "bear" argument with some. They imagine that the British Premier must have expected real trade to result from the treaty he negotiated with the soviet government.

But there is no possibility of real trade with Russia at the present time. The soviets have only ill-gotten gold to barter for goods, not grain or other products of industry. The almost boundless production of wheat, rye, flax and other farm products of former years has sunk to a fraction of the old figures. So far from exporting grain, Russia probably is worse off for food than any country in Europe with the possible exceptions of Austria and Poland. Her restoration to the position of an exporting nation is not a matter of a few months or a year, but of years of slow recuperation from the blow that has been dealt agriculture and every other national industry. In speaking of this, Arthur Richmond Marsh of the *Economic World*

truly says, "There is no loss to a society so terrible or so difficult to repair as that of the power and habit of free and full production." This is true. Russia has lost that power, and even under the most favorable conditions, would require years to be a real competitor in foodstuffs.

LAND VALUES IN THE CORN BELT

AS might be expected, the fall in the prices of farm products has been reflected in the prices of farm land in the great grain producing states, especially in the "Corn Belt," comprising Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. From a table in *Wallaces' Farmer*, the price per acre of farm land in these states seems to have fallen about 10 per cent, compared with last year, except in Missouri where the change is negligible.

In 1916, the value of farm land per acre with improvements, was as follows: Indiana, \$98; Illinois, \$130; Iowa, \$153; Missouri, \$65 and Nebraska, \$76. Last year the average price per acre was given as Indiana, \$145; Illinois, \$204; Iowa, \$255; Missouri, \$107 and Nebraska, \$135. Contrary to general belief, the advance of land prices in Iowa was not so large, figuring percentage, as in Missouri and Nebraska.

That present land values have declined so little since last year, proves that farmers are not pessimistic of the future, only of the present; for land values, like "futures" in the market, are made by the average of opinion; in fact land values are futures.

EDITORIAL MENTION

The Demon of the Dust appears to be fond of hunting big game to display his prowess.

Less corn will be planted in the North this season, but more will be planted in the South at the expense of cotton.

Judging from recent sales of durum wheat and barley, the Belgians have developed a strong liking for macaroni and the Greeks for beer.

The first effects of de-control in Great Britain, Germany and Holland have been to increase exports of our grain, flour and provisions very materially.

The emergency tariff bill has been promised the right of way in the House; but the Senate can stop a locomotive with bales of talk that either delays the train or ditches it.

With corn, wheat and almost every sort of raw material on the bargain counter, it may help some to reflect that Europe must get cheap food and raw material if her industries are ever to come back.

Secretary Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association was so skeptical about the U. S. Department of Agriculture's figures showing 6,853,000 bushels of wheat in country mills and elevators on March 1, that he

went on a regular hunt to discover whether it was paper wheat or real wheat. He declared his belief that the Government figure as to wheat in Kansas mills and elevators was a gross error.

North Dakota will have another chance to vote on whether the half-finished mill and elevator at Grand Forks, shall be finished by pledging the credit of the state, or allowed to stand as a monument to the state's era of folly.

Considering the price of corn, especially the low grades, freight rates are excessive. When it takes a third or a half of the corn to pay the freight rates from Nebraska, nobody profits, not even the railways, for they won't do much business.

The wheat plant had attained too vigorous a growth to suffer much from the freezes that came Easter and two weeks later. It is a matter of observation that in years when there is no winter-killing of wheat, the plant has unusual vitality.

Perhaps we will need all our corn, after all. A statistician calls attention to the fact that 1921 is the cycle year of poor corn crops, as were 1881, 1890, 1901 and 1911. We certainly have had two "fat" corn years in succession; perhaps a "lean" one is due.

When the British Wheat Commission went out of business on March 31, it had about 41,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand, of which only 15,000,000 bushels were in store in Great Britain. The rest was afloat or not yet shipped from countries where purchased.

Somehow the Bureau of Markets reminds one of the camel in the fable, that first got its nose into the Arab's tent, then his neck and finally his hump—and then the Arab got out. There won't be much room in the tent when the Bureau of Markets gets clear in.

One of the curiosities of commerce is the premiums now paid for cash wheat, with the future holding out the promise of steady decline in wheat prices. There is a reason of course; there always is for seeming anomalies; but it baffles the dealer in generalities.

Secretary C. B. Riley of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association has called the attention of the dealers of that state to an act recently passed by the Indiana General Assembly, prohibiting corporations from paying dividends out of capital. This act is likely to hit some of those loosely organized farmers' companies who have been flirting with bankruptcy by that very practice.

According to C. A. Magnuson, "wheat farmers in the United States have been robbed of nearly three billion dollars in the last seven months as a result of organized foreign buying coupled with price manipulation in the wheat pit." That is, the wheat farmer has been robbed of \$4 on every bushel of wheat raised last year, to carry out his figures. As the farmers only claimed their

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wheat was worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel, it will be seen that the robbers not only took the wheat for nothing but assessed and collected a dollar and half per bushel besides, on each farmer. No wonder "it staggers the imagination," as Mr. Magnuson says. It also staggers arithmetic.

The so-called "anti-futures" measure adopted by the Minnesota legislature legalizes trading in futures instead of forbidding it, the only requirement being that the contract be made "in good faith." Laws that deal in motives are not susceptible of easy enforcement.

The rate for explosion insurance on grain elevators of brick construction has been reduced from 50 to 35 cents by the recent Explosion Conference of insurance organizations. The rate for those of other non-fire-proof construction has been reduced from 65 to 50 cents.

The Kansas legislature adjourned without doing any of the threatened mischief to grain interests. The anti-option bills died without a final vote. The warehouse law as passed would be vicious if taking out a license were compulsory; but it is not, and elevator owners do not have to qualify as warehousemen unless they want to.

Russia was not only a great wheat and rye country but the greatest producer of flax in the world. Flax was the third in rank of importance in Russian exports. The American consul at Helsingfors, Finland, says that last year's crop of flax was only 10 per cent of the pre-war production and not half enough for home consumption.

Everybody knows that Great Britain is dependent on outside countries for a large percentage of its food supply; but the proportions of different articles imported to the quantity produced at home varies widely. Thus, while 82 per cent of the wheat is imported, only 38 per cent of the barley and 14 per cent of the oats is from other countries.

Secretary Wallace is no pessimist. He said in a recent statement: "We will get through this period. The nation is not going bankrupt. The farmers are not going bankrupt. Neither are they going to lie down on their job. Gradually farm prices will be brought into fair relation with other prices and we will go ahead, hitting on all cylinders."

Bernard M. Baruch who has been acting as mentor for Kansas farmers, has issued a Government document of over 400 pages entitled "American Industry in the War," Mr. Baruch being chairman of the War Industries Board, and this being its final report. It tells all about the personnel of the innumerable committees, "priorities," price fixing, conservation, and in fact all the manifold activities of the War Board. But it is a view from above; from the top of the pyramid. Only the broad foundations of patriotism and self-restraint of 100,000,000 people made the pyramid pos-

sible, of which Mr. Baruch was the apex. The War Industries Board was so successful in Mr. Baruch's estimation that in his letter of transmittal to President Wilson he actually recommended that it be made a permanent institution with a skeleton organization. It does not seem to have occurred to him that Americans do not want even a skeleton autocracy in time of peace. But then the view from the top and the view from below are always different.

There is no complaint now of underproduction. The world at large has been producing heavily; but nowhere has trading increased. Secretary Hoover states that this is the first time overproduction ever brought about world-wide business depression. All the conditions favor increased business, which is held back only by transportation and credit adjustments.

The act of the Missouri legislature making grain exchanges public markets is upheld by the attorney general of the state, but he explains that certain provisions of the act are unconstitutional. That will be proved to be the case with the Minnesota enactment.

Dean R. W. Thatcher of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has been elected director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and will assume his new duties this summer. Professor Thatcher has been in close touch with the grain trade for many years past, both at St. Paul and at Pullman, Wash., and is widely recognized for his studies of the chemistry of flour and improvement through wheat selection and breeding. New York is to be congratulated.

Fixing the qualifications for membership in commercial bodies by law, as they have been done in Minnesota, instead of allowing such bodies to decide the matter for themselves, is a new idea; but the further enactment of making it a felony "to refuse to trade or deal with any member," sounds like a joke. The farm leaders' belief in the efficacy of compulsion in matters that are based on voluntary action in free communities is a strictly recent development.

A North Dakota paper in discussing the farmers' marketing plan and the control of prices grows very enthusiastic and somewhat incoherent. After stating that the main immediate purpose of the organization should be to raise the price of farm products and the wages of labor it says; "It should have a motto of ETAOIN." That will do as well as anything else, if a motto is necessary. It does not mean anything; but then neither do the farm leaders when they tell how the marketing plan will lead straight from the farm to the New Jerusalem. They are only indulging in aerial flights of fancy.

In discussing the Wilkinson bill in the Minnesota House Committee, Rep. Howard said "My principal objection to this bill is that it is based on the assumption that the grain men of Minnesota are a bunch of crooks." The same objection holds against

many bills introduced of late years in state legislatures. Starting with absolutely unproved assumptions, they have aimed to curtail or ruin the one business which has made possible the development of new states—the paying of cash for farm products.

Grain dealers and farmers everywhere have responded royally to the plea for grain for the Near East Relief. Early this month solid trainloads of corn left Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota and Missouri for the East. It is to be milled at Lockport, N. Y., and WilkesBarre, Pa., preparatory to shipment to the starving Armenians. It is gratifying to note, even though it was to be expected, that the pledges made by the different states were in every case exceeded by the actual donations.

People naturally think of water as the antidote for fire beyond control; but water is not always the best thing to use; it is at times dangerous, as in oil or electrical fires. A miner in Utah threw a bucket of water on a sputtering electric wire to extinguish a blaze caused by a short circuit. The electricity leaped from the wire back over the stream of water to the bucket in the man's hands and killed him. Extinguishers using carbon tetrachloride or Pyrene should be used on oil or electrical fires.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of the "American Elevator and Grain Trade," published monthly at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1921.

State of Illinois, }
County of Cook. } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. J. Mitchell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the "American Elevator and Grain Trade" and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Mitchell Brothers Publishing Company, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; editor, Richard Pride, 6204 Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.; managing editor, H. H. Mitchell, LaGrange, Ill.; business manager, A. J. Mitchell, 4820 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are:

A. J. Mitchell, 4820 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
A. H. Mitchell, 4820 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
M. B. Mitchell, Ottawa, Ill.
M. W. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.
John E. Bacon, 4546 Clarendon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

A. J. MITCHELL,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1921.
W. F. WARRICK,

C. C. MILES
Peoria

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

E. E. McCONNELL
Buffalo

UNDER STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Governor Hyde of Missouri signed the Agriculture Consolidation Bill late in March, by which the State Grain Inspection Department comes under the control of the State Department of Agriculture. The law becomes effective within 90 days after the close of the legislature.

PLANS REGULATION OF GRAIN FUTURES

Senator Norris of Nebraska, the future chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, has announced that he will introduce at the special session of Congress, a bill to regulate future trading on grain exchanges. There are no details given on the proposed measure but it is stated that regulation will be brought about through taxation.

ADVANCE IN RATES

The members of the Chicago Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., recently voted in favor of advancing the minimum rates of commission for handling car lots of grain received from the country. The rate on wheat and rye was advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, and corn and oats $\frac{1}{4}$ cent making corn 1 cent and oats $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. Barley will be 1 cent per bushel. The new rate applies wherever the minimum rate of 1 per cent is less than the foregoing charges.

ASKS REPEAL OF TAX

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have adopted a resolution asking for a repeal of the 3 per cent war revenue tax on freight bills. All Congressmen are asked to give the measure especial attention and repeal the section of the war act by July 1, 1921. Freight rates have advanced over 100 per cent since the measure was enacted, and the value of farm products declined so that the tax on grain and grain products works a hardship to the producer.

AT PITTSBURGH

Receipts of oats and country offerings light, but demand indifferent. Market values about in line with western offerings. Buyers only taking on oats for immediate requirements.

Market for corn inactive. Receipts have been light. Only best grades wanted. Due to scarcity of Yellow ear corn a premium of 10 cents per bushel can be obtained over the shelled corn values.

Trade only holding light stocks but apparently have no desire to load up.—*Harper Grain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Letter of April 13.*

WATCH ST. LOUIS NEXT SIX WEEKS

The movement of old wheat has been fairly liberal and the demand has kept the offerings pretty well cleaned up, in fact there is very little accumulation of stocks here. Most of the dealers are endeavoring to get rid of their old stocks before the new crop moves. The majority of them feel bearish on the market. We do not look for any material improvement in this wheat price—it is getting too close to the July, with fine crop prospects. There is some little wheat being sold out of Illinois and Missouri, for July shipment. It is our opinion that we will not have any material advance in cash wheat unless we have some serious crop damage.

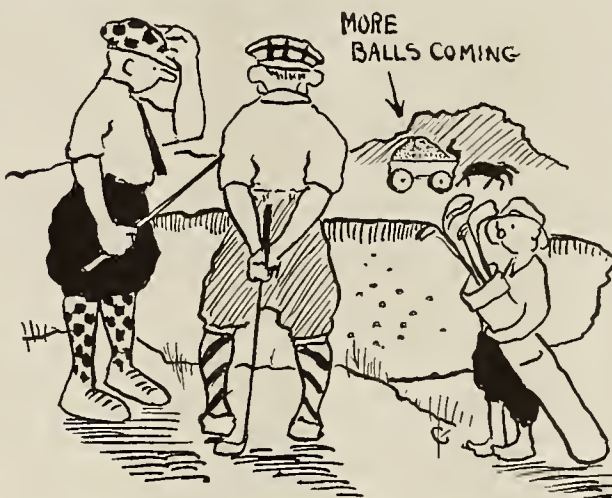
The demand for corn has been very slow and receipts have been comparatively light. Choice White corn is gradually working itself into nice premiums and the smaller mills are buying it in a

very sparing way. We are of the opinion that corn is getting about low enough at the present time and that we will run into some pretty light receipts in the next two or three weeks.

There has been a good demand for oats but they have followed the corn and wheat markets to a certain extent all the way through. Local receipts all around here, are light, and it looks as though St. Louis is going to be the best market for all classes of grain for the next five or six weeks.—*Elmore-Schultz Grain Company, St. Louis, Mo. Market Letter of April 13.*

PRICE OF GOLF BALLS MOUNTS

It cannot be expected that the law of supply and demand will operate in the price of wheat and course grains and not in other commodities. There is a scarcity of wheat in Europe, therefore, the price of wheat ascends. Germany is shy in its potato crop, hence, the owner of potatoes holds for a higher price. When the stocks of golf balls is depleted at Hot Springs, Ark., it cannot be reasonably hoped that golf balls can be purchased at the



AFTER THE BALL IS OVER

old figures. This is the law of economics and, like the law of the Medes and Persians, it altereth not.

All this is preliminary to the fact that Harry E. Newell, vice-president of the Rogers Grain Company of Chicago, and William E. Hudson, vice-president of Bartlett Frazier Company of the same city, went to Hot Springs, Ark., late in March for the purpose of indulging in their favorite pastime. The two vice-presidents are seen in our illustration at the edge of a very hazardous water hazard on the links of the Hot Springs Country Club, and may be easily recognized by their natty golf uniforms.

The golf links of the Hot Springs Country Club are very admirably laid out. It is an 18 hole course with the first nine holes much longer than the last nine. For instance, the first hole is 585 yards. The two vice-presidents had ordinarily no trouble in negotiating this hole in six or less. But at the sixth hole came the rub. It was only 110 yards but included a bad water hazard. Billy Hudson invariably met his Waterloo at this obstacle. In fact so many balls went into the water, some to float but, more to sink into everlasting oblivion, as to cause a very acute golf ball shortage.

So many balls were lost in the water as to be seriously felt on the Hot Springs Golf Exchange. During the close of March, the price of golf balls, both cash and futures, ascended to exorbitant figures. Golf enthusiasts were loud in denunciation of the rise and threatened to close the Exchange. No one knows what would have been the outcome, had not Mr. Newell and Mr. Hudson, very for-

tunately, returned to Chicago early in April. After their departure the price of golf balls immediately fell to normal.

CORN ACREAGE, HOW LARGE?

Corn acreage will probably be reduced. Price is low and stocks of old corn still large. Acreage last year was 104,601,000 against 100,072,000 two years ago, when it was the smallest in recent years. Largest on record was 116,730,000 in 1917. Last crop was 3,232 millions, largest on record. Average past five years 2,857 millions. Smallest crop in recent years 2,503 millions in 1918. Yield per acre in recent years varied from 24 to 30.9 bushels. July and August weather practically decides the yield per acre.—*C. A. King & Co., Toledo, Ohio. From late Special Market Report.*

ONLY CHOICE QUALITIES OF WHEAT WANTED

There is practically nothing here which is not in evidence in other markets. We are having an exceptionally light run of offerings, which we presume is due to the low prices and also the fact that farmers are busy seeding and giving their attention to hauling grain.

Temporarily the demand for wheat is confined entirely to choice qualities, which are being taken by shippers. The light weight varieties are rather slow.

Coarse grains are selling readily, subject, of course, to the usual ups and downs in the market.—*E. P. Bacon Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Letter of April 13.*

LARGER WHEAT IMPORTS BY EUROPE

The Grain Dealers Advisory Bureau of Chicago says:

"We confidently believe that Europe will import more wheat in the coming season than during this one. Restrictive measures to decrease consumption have been in force this season and will be gradually lifted, in fact some countries have already removed the bans. In view of the reduced price of wheat, lower ocean freight rates and better exchange conditions than prevailed a year ago, it is now possible for foreigners to purchase nearly two and one-half bushels of wheat for the same amount of money that one could be bought for last year. This surely is an inducement, and we are of the opinion that full advantage will be taken of it."

MARITIME ASSOCIATION AT BOSTON COMMENCES ITS WORK

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has appointed Frank S. Davis manager of the newly-organized Maritime Association of the Chamber and the actual work of the bureau has been put into operation. The Board of Directors of the bureau spent considerable time in the task of selecting the man who is to have charge of this important department of the Chamber's activities.

Mr. Davis is considered one of the best freight men in Boston, having long been connected with some of the railroads here. His work is that of developing the movement of freight through the port to foreign countries. He will seek to bring about a better adjustment of through rates for ocean service. The officers of the Chamber, as well as the members who are directly interested in foreign business, have long realized that in order to develop the port and to secure for it the share of ocean transportation to which they consider it entitled, that it was important to arrange for a

strong guiding power. In Mr. Davis it is believed this will be found, and with the backing of the men who have joined the Association, its success is assured beyond a reasonable doubt.

AT BED ROCK

Southworth & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, say in latest *Weekly Market Review*:

"Corn and oats are way below basic values. Down to bed rock. Talk of reduced acreage in some sections, but mostly reported normal. North America clearances corn this week total nearly 2,000,000. Disposition is to go slow now that grain prices are at these low levels.

"New Congress is expected to act favorably to our export trade. Peace settlement and demand that Germany pay should help the business world. New tariff on grains is probable. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is in favor of it. The broad policy of the new administration will likely be reflected in the new Congress and prove stimulating to all."

RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT

Receipts of corn here recently have been very light and values show very little change. The demand for this cereal continues to be limited. Corn

only carry over about 50,000,000 old wheat July 1. One exporter guesses 25,000,000 wheat sold for export and to go out. The U. S. and Canada probably held 90,000,000 wheat for export purposes on April first.

The domestic wheat consumer figures that Argentina and Australia will ship liberally April 1 to August 1—and that the U. S. Winter wheat promise May 1 is sure to show up around 640,000,000 to 660,000,000. The chance of April damage depends largely on the freeze effects—which are considered trifling. The U. S. *Crop Reporter* on March 19 estimated a full March 1 export wheat surplus of 120,000,000. If this be reduced to 95,000,000 April 1—the net April 1 amount for export only might be 45,000,000. If the Argentina and Australian surpluses can be rushed to Europe—the world situation July 1 will be easy.—E. W. Wagner & Co., Chicago, Ill. From Wagner Letter of April 12.

THE ELECTION AT MILWAUKEE

The annual election of officers on the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis., was held April 4, resulting as follows: For president, H. H. Peterson, of L. Bartlett & Son Company; first vice-president, Albert R. Taylor, of Taylor & Bournique

the business and from the size of this business, we have no guilty conscience that we are securing any of our competitor's business.—*Western Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo. Market Letter of April 13.*

BASIC PRINCIPLES STILL OPERATIVE

Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, has recently published a booklet by J. E. Carney bearing the title, "Is It Possible to Return to Pre-war Prices?" It traces the demoralization due to five years of struggle between the great powers of Europe and the United States, and points out how impossible it has been out of this chaos, to fix any basis of belief for future financial stability. Some very interesting figures are given such as the paper circulation and gold reserve of the principal countries of the world in 1914 and 1920, and the National debts of the world in 1913 and 1920. These latter figures brought out the fact that as nearly as can be stated the world's debts increased from \$43,106,495,000 in 1913 to approximately \$300,000,000,000 in 1920, or over 600 per cent.

Mr. Carney answered this question in the following:

With the gradual abandonment of the artificial,



A. R. Taylor, First Vice-President



NEW OFFICERS OF THE MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
H. H. Peterson, President



H. A. Plumb, Secretary-Treasurer

grinding industries are still closed here and the only demand is for shipment. The domestic demand East is very light and is only for No. 2 Yellow, dealers fearing to risk shipping the lower grades at this season of the year. We hear of no export business being done. Country offerings and acceptances on bids are down to very small proportions, but receipts seem sufficient to take care of the limited demand from all directions. Stocks in terminal markets continue large.

Receipts of oats continue light and values show very little change. About the same conditions exist in this cereal as in corn. Acceptances on bids and offerings from the country continue light.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill. Market Letter of April 13.*

TARIFF BILL WILL RAISE BULLISH HOPES

The grain markets face a new factor. The emergency tariff bill is on the carpet with suggested duties of 35 cents for wheat, 15 cents for corn and around 20 per cent for flour. For long distance these tariffs promise to be neutral but the proposed bill catches the grains liquidated to hard pan and it will raise some bullish hope.

Old timers say the early April freezes will hurt fruit but will not affect wheat seriously. British miners are backing down fast. This should help all U. S. markets. Some figure huge piling up of U. S. gold reserves will again inflate U. S. prices but these gold reserves are merely a freak condition. They illustrate the gold poverty and delayed convalescence of Europe. Wheat bulls comment on U. S. wheat reserves and favor belief the U. S. will

Company; second vice-president, A. R. Templeton, of Johnstone-Templeton Company; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Plumb.

The directors chosen were A. L. Flanigan, L. L. Runkel, Wm. E. Schroeder. Board of Arbitration, M. G. Rankin, Jr., E. S. Terry. Board of Appeals, P. P. Donahue, J. J. Crandall, E. H. Dadmun.

The newly chosen president, Mr. Peterson, served as first vice-president of the Chamber last year. He has been connected with the L. Bartlett & Son Company since 1889. He became secretary-treasurer of the company when it was incorporated in 1901, was made vice-president in 1905, and president in 1911. Mr. Peterson has always devoted his time unstintingly to the work of the Chamber of Commerce when occasion demanded and will prove a faithful and efficient executive.

WHEAT CONDITION EXCELLENT

We consider the Winter wheat condition excellent at this period of the year and promises to be a good crop. Country dealers and farmers seem to be willing to ship their wheat to market even at the reduced prices but they are holding very tenaciously on to their corn. However, the demand is very light for all coarse grains and mill feeds and the receipts are ample at the moment.

We are inclined to believe that we will see some further declines in wheat prices but in coarse grains, we are of the opinion that we have about reached the bottom. Business is quiet and the outlook is not very encouraging for much of an increase and believe that this will continue until the new crop comes on the markets, beginning in July.

We feel quite sure that we are doing our share of

illogical and impractical substitutes that patriotism made acceptable during the war, the world is awakening to the fact that the basic principles of economies that always ruled the universe, are still operative, and that the consequences of its sacrifices are inevitable.

Probably the greatest inheritance left as a result of these changes, is a spirit of unrest, demoralization, disorganization and uncertainty as to the future. This spirit has permeated finances and industry, resulting in the contraction or suspension of credits, the open and willful violation and abrogation of contracts, the curtailment or abandonment of business enterprises and new projects, and general commercial stagnation. The result has been, unemployment, misery and suffering throughout the world.

That necessity and the natural laws which govern economies will eventually compel a resumption of commercial activity and the acceptance and adjustment to the changed conditions and standards which the war has brought about, is inevitable. That the world can ever readjust itself to the standards of pre-war times under the financial economic and sociological changes that have developed during the past six years, appears improbable, as the fundamental conditions which formerly governed the world's commercial activities bear little or no resemblance to those prevailing at the present time.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BALTIMORE

A number of valued improvements have just been completed on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, Md. A new electric light system is installed for lighting the Exchange on dark days and at night, and a handsome and complete market quotation black board built on the east side of the Exchange floor. The old grain pit was torn up and rebuilt close to the quotation board. Then, the private wires were removed from the southwestern section of the Chamber to the southwestern

corner affording greater convenience to the traders. Lamson Bros. & Co., of Chicago, and John T. Fahey & Co., of Baltimore, have a joint wire. Another wire is owned by Bartlett Frazier Company, of Chicago, and one owned by Armour Grain Company of Chicago.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—New members elected to the Board of Trade are: Jos. T. Newell, Edw. W. Scott, Austin E. Whitney, A. C. Brown, A. C. Robinson, Walter A. Scoville. The memberships of the following have been transferred: H. H. Bingham, L. M. Josephthal, Leon Israel, Geo. H. Hubbard, Geo. K. Morrow and Ralph W. King. Reported by Secretary John R. Mauff.

Wichita.—J. A. Woodside of the Woodside Grain Company has been admitted to membership on the Board of Trade. Reported by Secretary R. B. Waltermire.

TERMINAL NOTES

Jesse W. Young and Raymond P. Lipe of Toledo, Ohio, have returned from their trip to Argentina.

B. C. Christopher & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has opened a branch office at Springfield, Mo., in charge of J. P. Krietzner.

The Bingham, Hewett, Scholl Company of Indianapolis, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

Edmund E. Delp, of E. E. Delp Grain Company of Bourbon, Ind., was a recent visitor at the home office at Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. French has succeeded W. J. Ray, who died recently, as manager of the office at Boone, Iowa, of C. H. Thayer & Co., of Chicago.

C. H. Thayer & Co., of Chicago, Ill., have removed their offices from the Rookery Building to the ninth floor of the Postal Telegraph Building.

E. B. Conover, of the E. B. Conover Grain Company of Springfield and Peoria, Ill., was a visitor on a number of eastern grain exchanges in April.

Fred L. Frost, who formerly represented Logan & Bryan, of Chicago, on the Buffalo Corn Exchange, is now representing Lamson Bros. & Co., on that market.

Oscar Christianson, former representative of the Armour Grain Company at Minneapolis, Minn., is now connected with the firm of F. A. Lewis & Co. of Chicago.

Wm. P. Brazer, head of the grain firm of Wm. P. Brazer & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., returned home early in April after a two months' stay at Pasadena, Calif.

F. W. Langenberg of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Company, St. Louis, Mo., spent the last part of March, accompanied by his wife, on a visit to New Orleans, La.

The directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade recently voted to recommend an assessment of \$30 and an extra assessment of \$25 against each Board membership.

Barnes-Jackson Company, Inc., the new grain exporting firm of Baltimore, Md., has established their offices on the third floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Corn Products Sales Company of Jersey City, N. J., was recently granted admission to do business in Oklahoma. The company has invested \$10,000 in the state.

Frank W. Falk, manager of the Duluth office of Becker-Barrett-Lockerby Company, was married in March to Miss Virginia Frick of Duluth. They passed their honeymoon in California.

The Hinds Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., went into voluntary bankruptcy late in March. The financial trouble was said to be brought about by losses of some \$40,000 on defaulted feed sales.

J. T. Conley, until recently associated with the railroad traffic interests of the Northwest, has become connected with the Albert Dickinson Company, having charge of the general public storage and warehousing branch of the business, operating the Twin City Trading Company, with warehouses in

Minneapolis, Chicago, Buffalo, and Hoboken, as well as representing the Great Lakes Storage Company, with large houses at Hammond, within the Chicago switching district.

L. H. Ash, a corn trader who has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1871, has sold his membership and will make his future home at Portland, Me. Mr. Ash is 75 years of age.

B. F. Schwartz & Co. have announced their retirement from the New York Stock and Cotton Exchange and will hereafter confine their business entirely to handling cash grain and grain futures.

J. L. Bowlus, appointed traffic manager June 1 last year of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of George A. Schroeder, was reappointed for the year beginning April 1.

The Bartlett Frazier Company's direct New York-Chicago wre from Atlantic City, N. J., is now in the office of the E. E. Delp Grain Company on the second floor of the Riddle Building at the corner of the Boardwalk and Pennsylvania Avenue.

C. E. Anderson, formerly of the grain firm of Wernli-Anderson Company of Minneapolis, Minn., is now engaged in the grain business on his own account with offices in Room 56 Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Smith Commission Company is a new firm to engage in the grain business at Buffalo, N. Y. H. A. Smith, formerly president of the Chippewa Feed & Grain Company, is manager. Offices are in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The private wire office of Lamson Bros. & Co., at Minneapolis, Minn., has been removed from the fifth floor of the new Chamber of Commerce Building to larger and more convenient quarters in the old building where it is in closer touch with the trading floor.

The Rothschild Grain Company of Omaha, Neb., has closed out its business as a result of the death of Emil Rothschild several weeks ago. The elevator operated by the firm has been taken over by the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company, of Chicago, who will operate it. It has a capacity of 250,000 bushels.

The Taylor-Lightner Grain Company has been organized to carry on a general grain commission business at St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lightner were, until recently, connected with the St. Joseph office of Vanderslice-Lynds Company of Kansas City, Mo. Offices are located in Room 908 of the Corby-Forsee Building.

C. K. Templeton, until recently manager of the Chicago office of the Northern Grain & Warehouse Company of Portland, Ore., has formed a connection with the bond department of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and offers grain dealers its high grade securities. Mr. Templeton has gilt-edge bonds for sale netting the investor $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Continental Grain Company, located at 305 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000, of which \$50,000 has been paid in. F. Frohmann is president and general manager of the company and is also a member of the New York Produce Exchange, carrying on an export grain business for the account of the Compagnie Continentale & Importation of Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Maurice Maney, cashier, in the Cleveland Grain Company's office at Indianapolis, Ind., late in March entered a plea of guilty to charges of embezzlement and grand larceny and was sentenced to the Indiana State Prison for a term of from one to 14 years by Judge James A. Collins in the Marion County Criminal Court. He was also fined \$1,000 and costs. The amount embezzled was about \$11,000 of the grain firm's money extending over a period of six years.

Fred Uhlmann, vice-president and secretary of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company of Chicago, Ill., has sold his interest to E. F. and E. S. Rosenbaum and will retire from business in order to take a well-earned rest. Mr. Uhlmann started with Rosenbaum Bros. in 1880 at 15 years of age and has been with the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company since its

organization. He is a son-in-law of the late Joseph Rosenbaum. Mr. Uhlmann plans for a four months' trip through Europe with Mrs. Uhlmann, sailing April 28.

H. L. McIntyre and Vincent Harrold have formed a partnership as McIntyre & Harrold to engage in a general grain, flour and hay brokerage business at 554 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. Mr. McIntyre was formerly credit manager for Albers Bros. Milling Company and Mr. Harrold, formerly a flour salesman with the Fisher Flour Mills Company.

J. C. Mytinger, for the past four years manager of the milling property of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company of Wichita Falls, Texas, will resign from that position June 1, to enter the grain business. He has purchased the business of the J. C. Hunt Grain Company at Wichita Falls, together with the lease on its large terminal elevators at that place and its 15 country stations.

A receiver was appointed April 5, for the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company of Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of corn products. The bill of complaint alleged that the company had outstanding notes of about \$450,000 a large portion of which is over due, and is also indebted on open accounts amounting to \$75,000. The plant of the company is estimated to have cost \$1,000,000.

Leslie F. Gates, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade and member of Lamson Bros. & Co., is at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich., getting a much needed rest and recovering his health which was somewhat impaired by arduous work of the past two years in fulfilling his duties as president of the Board and in supporting the present systems of grain marketing.

The Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill., recently donated \$2,500 to assist the Horse Association of America in its campaign to increase the number of horses in the country. More horses means increased consumption of hay and grain thus helping the producers of these commodities. It is asserted that in the short haul of the city and in farm work, horses give more economical service.

The law enacted by the Minnesota State Legislature and which became effective upon the signature of Governor J. A. O. Prues provides that grain and live stock exchanges in Minnesota must admit to membership "any person, firm, company, corporation, or association desiring to deal in or trade in the commodity usually dealt in on such market." The law was especially enacted for admittance of co-operative associations.

ENGLISH GRAIN MEASURES

From the time of the Saxons, says *Milling* of Liverpool, up to the passing of the Weights and Measures Act of 1824, the legal measure for grain, etc., was the Winchester corn bushel. It contained 2150.42 cubic inches, and was thus smaller than the imperial bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches. The Winchester corn bushel had also been the unit measure for coal up to the reign of Queen Anne, but under an Act 12, Anne, C.17, a new standard coal bushel was legalized, the capacity of which was almost identical with the imperial bushel of 1824. The Winchester corn gallon contained 268.8 cubic inches, and its sub-divisions, the quart and pint in the same proportion. Under the Corn Returns Act of 1882, the bushel of wheat is to be taken as of weight 60 imperial pounds, that of barley 50, and oats 39. With regard to the old heaped measure, W. A. Browne, in "The Merchants' Handbook," states: "Before the 9th of September, 1835, when heaped measure was abolished, the standard measure for all things commonly sold by heaped measure was the imperial bushel, made round with a plain and even bottom, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside diameter, the things sold were to be heaped up in the bushel, and the heap was to be a cone of at least 6 inches high, the outside of the bushel being the base of the cone; 3 bushels were a sack, and 12 sacks a cauldron." Heaped measure, however, as was natural, human nature being what it is, was found to be "liable to considerable variation," and was abolished on the date mentioned above. It was

principally used for coal, which it was afterwards enacted, had thenceforth to be sold by weight and not by measure.

We may be sure that, in spite of early statutory efforts to bring about uniformity in the matter of weights and measures, there were far more variations, due to local custom, than there are now, but though modern legislation has tended to enforce some sort of standard, there is still a good deal of variation in selling methods between different districts. For example, from enquiries made among our correspondents, it is shown that while in Great Britain 63 pounds per bushel is the measure generally adopted, in Ireland the bushel is not used and grain measure is calculated in barrels, stone, and pounds; a barrel in the case of wheat containing 20 stone or 280 pounds. The retail custom is to sell by the stone. In some districts, such as Berwick-on-Tweed, it was the custom until as recently

as 12 years ago, for wheat to be sold by the Boll, which contained 378 pounds, or 27 stone. One of our correspondents supplies an instance which illustrates how it has often been found possible for a single individual to change the custom of a district. It was when the boll of oats was 252 pounds, when "a very clever merchant introduced a new weight for oats, which was 13 stones per bag gross, explaining that this was a means of escaping part of the sack hire; but in reality it was to suit his own convenience." Our correspondent suggests that it was owing to the mental obtuseness of the merchant's contemporaries that this extraordinary weight was established and even extended, for it became a common thing for oats in that particular district to be selling 336, 252, 348, 352 pounds. It would certainly appear that a drastic reform of the present law is necessary in the interests of commerce.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN BOARD OF TRADE RULES

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at a recent meeting recommended the following:

Restriction of over-speculation and individual operation.

Refusal of credit for purely speculative operations that affect the markets.

Abolition of trading in indemnities or, privileges, the old "puts and calls."

Censorship of all news sent over private wires and withdrawal of private wires from towns of less than 25,000, unless the wires are under supervision of a member of the Board of Trade.

These changes were recommended not only to the Board of Trade of Chicago, but to all exchanges in the country. They are the result of an investigation ordered by President J. P. Griffin last January. It is the purpose of the directors to put an end, if possible, to all the abuses that crept into the Board during and immediately after the war.

Under date of April 12 the directors have issued a statement frankly setting forth the situation as it exists at present and making their recommendations for betterment. We quote the following extracts from it:

At the present time there are huge stocks of grain in commercial channels, in secondary positions and in the hands of farmers. Much grain now on the farms is sold and will be delivered after the farmer has completed his spring work. It is the speculator and nobody else who has carried, and is carrying, this load, the farmer being unable or unwilling to carry the grain. Grain merchants, millers, exporters and all other so-called middlemen, were unwilling to assume the risk of price fluctuation and the speculator stepped into the breach and virtually acted as an insurance underwriter for all of these elements of the trade, in carrying this huge surplus until a demand would provide an outlet.

It is clear there has been no over-speculation since July 1, 1920, and if the exchanges have met with one difficulty it is in finding sufficient number of persons to help the farmer, the grain merchant and the miller carry these enormous supplies pending an actual consumptive demand. The agitation against exchanges and the charges uttered by uninformed critics have undeniably kept many investors out of the market who otherwise would have been glad on account of the price level, to have become investors in contracts for future delivery—thus carrying the load which others were unable or unwilling to assume.

It must be obvious that to maintain a broad open market we must have traders of all classes, large as well as small. The very situation which makes our Exchange the greatest market of its kind in the entire world is that it possesses volume and breadth, constancy and liquidity—thus providing continuously and without interruption a market for producer and consumer.

On the question of indemnity contracts, the directors take the following stand:

It is our firm purpose to prevail upon our membership to so amend our rules as to preclude all transactions in indemnity contracts and at the same time induce other exchanges to follow the same course. While these contracts at times serve a very useful, economic function, nevertheless, they are frequently used as a medium of entering the market on a large scale.

We have concluded that this latter fact outweighs all of their advantages and it has led to our conclusion that they should be abolished. We propose to enact rules and regulations which will give our officers proper jurisdiction over spectacular activities of our members. Further, we shall urge an amendment to our rule prohibiting the extending of credit for purely speculative purposes. In addition, we favor the adoption of a rule which will prohibit our members from accepting contracts for future delivery from employees of members of this, or other, exchanges (excepting where employees themselves are members of the exchange), banks, trust or insurance companies, or any person occupying a position of trust or having fiduciary relations.

These suggested amendments, if carried out, will, in our judgment, entirely eradicate over-speculation within the trade. If other measures are necessary to control those not members of exchanges, appropriate action will follow later.

This exchange will constantly exercise supervision over its market. Its officials will, so far as humanly possible, prevent over-speculation. Their task is a delicate one and fraught with grave dangers, if not handled judiciously. Any attempt to impose restrictions or limitations on the volume of trading by individuals might so impair the open market as to bring chaos, not merely to the producer, but to all commercial and financial interests as well.

The directors' statement also takes up in detail the subject of short selling, as follows:

The belief that the grain markets can be manipulated downward, that short-selling can successfully and permanently reduce prices is erroneous, and is based on

TRADE NOTES

The Guarantee Construction Company of New York City has furnished the Chicago & Northwestern Elevator at South Chicago, which was badly wrecked by dust explosion recently, with Air-veyors for salvaging the grain.

We have received the April number of *The Thunderbolt*, published by the Miller Lightning Rod Company of 306 Geyer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. It is devoted to the interests of lightning protection, and one of the articles in the April issue shows how insurance alone is not sufficient lightning protection. Other articles on lightning contribute to make this a very interesting number.

The Mitchell & Dillon Coal Company of 203 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., will be glad to send their book on "Anthracite Information" to all coal dealers. The information will be instructive and useful to both the dealer and the consumer of coal. It gives weights of different coals, number of pounds per cubic foot, and number of cubic feet per ton, and some 50 pages of hay and coal tables.

The Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of the well known special brand of L'elevator Belting for the grain trade will remove May 1 from their present location at 218 North Wells Street, to 114-116 South Clinton Street. They will have twice as much floor space in the new quarters and will carry larger stocks of belting, all widths and plys. The new location is between the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Station, and will be very convenient for those arriving or departing on these roads. They invite grain dealers to call and look over their stock of belting and accessories.

The Security Rubber & Belting Company, of Chicago, Ill., has just been organized as producers of mechanical rubber goods and double stitched canvas belting. The incorporators of the company are Harry E. Dennie, of Chicago; James W. Mowrey, of Detroit, and C. M. Burnam, of Chicago. Each of these men have had long experience in the mechanical rubber goods and belting trades and Mr. Mowrey and Mr. Burnam are especially well acquainted in grain circles having sold belting for years to this industry. Among its other interests the new concern will specialize in grain elevator and conveyor belting. The headquarters of the company are at 2837 South La Salle Street.

The first meeting of the Engineering Advertisers' Association, of Chicago, under the presidency of Keith J. Evans, advertising manager of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, was held April 12, at the Engineers Club, Chicago. The association was fortunate in securing Halbert P. Gillette as the speaker. Mr. Gillette enjoys a national reputation as an engineer, an editor, and an author and addressed the association on the subject of "Educational Advertising." The Engineering Advertisers' Association although only two years old, is rapidly growing and is a large factor in the engineering field. Its active members

are advertising and sales managers of nationally known concerns manufacturing engineering products and its associate membership is composed of one representative, each, from trade papers in the engineering and allied fields. At the last monthly meeting W. F. Leggett, advertising manager of the Webster Manufacturing Company, was elected a director of the organization.

The Wolf Company of Chambersburg, Pa., has just published two important bulletins, one, No. 116, describing the various types of Wolf Corn and Cob Crushers and the other, bulletin No. 121, covering the Wolf Cracked Corn Separator. Of the corn and cob crushers, The Bison, The Mammoth, and the "Hercules" Upright have been in use among flour mills for years and have established an unassailable reputation for being serviceable and dependable machines. The Cracked Corn Separator, the Two Sieve Separator and the Three Sieve Separator are all that could be desired in machines of this character. The two bulletins give full information in readable type and are fully illustrated. All grain men and millers interested in machines of this character should send for these bulletins.

The Quaker Oats Company of Chicago, Ill., has added a live stock service branch to its feed department. This new branch is designed to contribute to the greater success and growth of the various phases of animal production. The work is undertaken in the knowledge that whatever benefits the live stock industry will ultimately benefit the business of the Quaker Oats Company. Not only will assistance be afforded in the feeding, care and management of cattle, swine, horses and sheep, but important contributions will be made toward the selection of better stock and the breeding and production of improved animals of all kinds. To carry on this important work for the Quaker Oats Company, Prof. J. A. McLean has been added to the staff of the Chicago office. Mr. McLean is one of the well known and established workers of the live stock field and has been chosen because of his experience, ability and suitability to this work. Mr. McLean is of Canadian birth and is a graduate of McMaster University, Toronto. He is also a graduate in Animal Husbandry of the Iowa State College. He has done excellent work in both the East and the West and has judged with distinction at leading shows from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in both Canada and the United States. For nearly five years Prof. McLean was in charge of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College where his work established him in high esteem as an extension worker, an instructor and an educator. For over four years as Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of British Columbia, he did splendid work. Whatever its nature, his work has always been meritorious, of unquestioned standards and generally appreciated.

lack of knowledge of the markets and of economic laws. In an open world's market, such as the grain market, downward manipulation is impossible, with this exception, that a short seller might throw large quantities of sales into the market and break prices while the selling was in progress, or until the prices at which the grain was being offered were disseminated throughout the world, and the world's buyers became aware of the values at which the grain was being offered.

Should the short seller offer grain below its legitimate value, the world's buyers would flock to the market with their orders to take his offerings off his hands. The short seller does not add to the supply of grain; on the other hand, he has a legally enforceable contract which he can satisfy only by one of two methods; first, by making a counter-purchase in the same market in which the sale was effected, or, secondly, by entering the commercial market, buying the actual grain, and delivering it to his buyer on the contract.

The short seller is always at the mercy of the buyer or of the owner of the grain, for he sells something which he does not own and he must buy that something back. If he buys back in the open market, his purchases would naturally advance prices to the extent that his sales had forced declines. If he buys the actual grain to deliver, it would be unreasonable to assume that he could buy this grain below its true legitimate value. The short sale, when made, is not a transaction in cash grain (although it becomes a cash transaction at the maturity of the contract) and since cash grain prices are determined by the present actual supply, the cash grain can not be materially influenced by an offer to sell short for future delivery. Where there is a short sale for future delivery and the delivery month subsequently arrives, the short seller, unless he has previously covered in the open market, must then buy cash grain with which to make delivery under his contract. The short

erroneously or illegally collected must be filed by the person who actually paid the tax to the Transportation Company. Such claims may also be filed by the actual taxpayer where tax has been paid to the Transportation Company by or on his behalf. In such case a certified statement should accompany the claim, showing the facts in the case, and an affidavit from the person in whose name the receipt was issued by the Transportation Company should also be furnished showing in substance that such person has no interest in the tax and has not filed, and will not file, claim with the Government for the refund of such tax. In the case submitted by you it will be proper for Exporters who pay the transportation tax to Carriers and charge it back to Shippers to file claims with the Department as provided in the regulations outlined herein.

Secretary Dorsey suggests that the most practical way to handle these claims is for all dealers who have been charged with the tax to send their expense bills showing payment of the tax to the exporters who handled the consignments and ask them to file claim for them, the dealer making note of the amount of the tax, or charging it up to them.

A SAFETY DUST COLLECTING SYSTEM

BY W. G. CLARK

The frequent and disastrous fires and dust explosions that have occurred in the past few years provide a subject that is worthy of the careful consideration of all those directly or indirectly inter-

In this way but a very small percentage of the dust would pass through the fan, and we do not hesitate to state that in our opinion many of the dust explosions are caused by fans generating a spark which causes explosion.

This can happen in several ways. Any foreign metal material getting into the fan is liable to strike a spark, the fan blades are likely to break or wear off, the fan runner could get loose on the shaft and rub against the sides of the fan housing, thus causing undue friction. With the system as outlined in the drawing given herewith there is no dust to speak of going through the fan. We separate with our Adjustable Air Separator, working under a suction or induction principle, and take the dust out of the air current ahead of the fan.

This is one safety, but we have also designed safety blow-out pockets as shown in drawing. If for any reason an explosion or fire would take place in any part of the system the force of said explosion would be relieved through these safety blow-outs. These being conducted out-doors, there would be very little chance for any loss of life or property. There would be a flash and a release something like that coming from the mouth of a cannon when it is discharged.

It is a well known fact that the force of the explosion will go to the point of least resistance. This cannot be disputed, and if the safety blow-outs

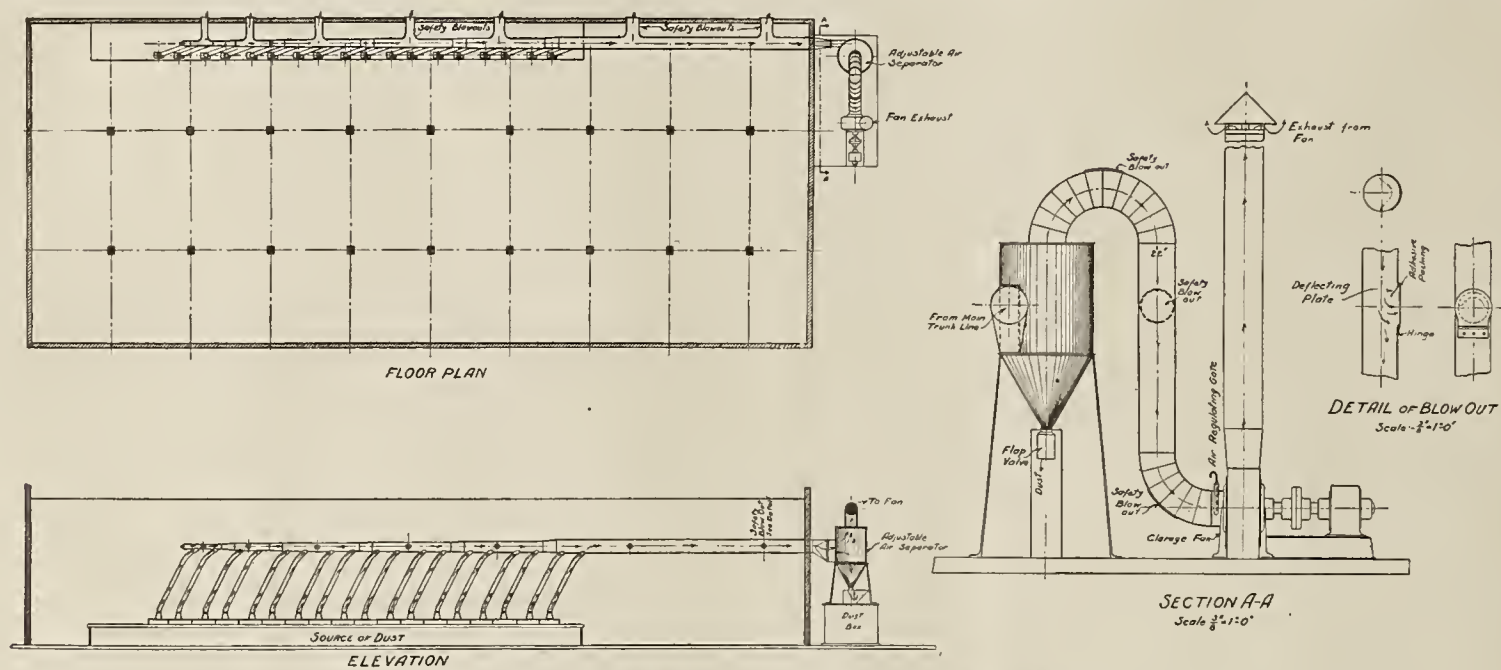


DIAGRAM OF CLARK'S SAFETY DUST COLLECTING SYSTEM

seller thus forcibly becomes a cash buyer and any influence of his cash purchase would be for higher and not for lower prices.

In reality, speculative short selling is a stabilizing influence in the market, for each short seller creates a buyer in himself. To eliminate short selling would destroy the usefulness of the futures market for hedging purposes, just as surely as would the elimination of speculative buying. Should attempts be made to manipulate the market downward our rule against manipulation would be rigidly enforced, and offenders disciplined. Such manipulation would be unprofitable for should a seller sell more grain than he could deliver, he would be penalized under our rules to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent of the commercial value of the grain.

The futures market, the basis of which is organized speculation and upon which is built the entire hedging system of price insurance, moves our surplus grain crops with greater economy and efficiency than would be possible by any other method. Realizing the great economic service which is thus performed by organized speculation, we can not consider recommendations for restrictions which would hamper hedging facilities and destroy the economic usefulness of the market.

REFUND OF WAR TAX ON EXPORT WHEAT

Secretary H. B. Dorsey, of the Texas Grain Dealers Association, advises that he has succeeded in getting a ruling from the Internal Revenue office in the matter of collection of the refund for war tax paid on export wheat. Some time ago Secretary Dorsey obtained a ruling that freight on export grain was not subject to the war tax, but he was unable until last month to obtain a ruling as to just how and to whom refunds for the tax paid would be made. The latest ruling is as follows:

Claims for refund of taxes alleged to have been

ested in an industry in which explosive dust is present. There are several very dangerous dusts—all cereal dust, aluminum dust, coal and sulphur being the most dangerous.

It is time to try to use improved methods for the prevention of the loss of life and property by dust explosions. Many explosions, in the writer's opinion, are caused by a spark generated in the fan. Our contention is that no dust should be drawn into the fan, but that it should be separated from the air current before it enters the fan. This, of course, will cause the remodeling of many grain cleaners as most of them, with few exceptions, have self contained fans, being part of the machine, but our plan is to draw as little dust as possible through the fan. On all systems generally in vogue at the present time the entire dust content of the system is drawn through the fan and blown into a cyclone or a cloth dust collector.

The writer has designed a system that is equipped with blow-out pockets so arranged that it will take care of the explosion (or back-kick) in the air trunks. We do not hesitate to say that the time will come when all cleaning machines handling grain or cereals will work under a partial vacuum in place of a blow. When this arrangement is made there will be less danger of explosion. To make it more clear, let us state that where light dust is drawn with a fan from grain or buffing wheels and blown to a collector there is danger of explosion.

If this were reversed and a suction system was used, the light dust could be drawn out of the grain through a specially designed air separator where 95 to 98 per cent of the dust would be collected.

are constructed along the right principle there is no doubt but what this proportion would save in many cases the horrible loss of life and property that we read about where explosions have taken place in the past.

The arrangement of the modern grain cleaning machines in which the fan is self-contained in the machine, is, we think, on a wrong principle. The fan lifts the light explosive dust out of the material and blows it into a dust collector. The vent or escape from the dust collector carries with it an extremely light, fine and explosive dust. In many cases the vents of these collectors escape into what is known as an expansion chamber.

In one case we remember, a very disastrous dust explosion took place where there were 10 or 12 large cyclones placed in this expansion chamber. The light dust escaping was allowed to vent into this space. At one end of this expansion chamber there was a stack or vent which was supposed to take care of the air coming from said cyclones. Whatever settled in the expansion chamber was recovered as the cyclones in the first place could not collect all of the dust. This fine dust being in suspension before it settled in the settling chamber was in a very dangerous condition, as there was a danger of an ignition spark of any kind due to friction, static electrical charge, or from short circuit in electric wires or from the sparks of a passing engine blowing into the vent stack. With all of these different sources of ignition present with this extremely light floating dust there was an ever present danger of explosion.

This danger in the future should be eliminated,

April 15, 1921

and this danger would not be present providing dust would be drawn through a properly designed air separator and the vent of the fan sent out-doors. All fan vents should go out doors, and we also suggest that the vent of all cyclones, when the system of blowing the dust into them is used, should be directly out doors and dispense with the fire and explosion trap of an expansion chamber. We, therefore, recommend an induction or suction system in preference to a blowing or force system.

In dusty plants where explosive dust originates and where such dust floats around and lodges on beams and other places and on the floors, we advocate a vacuum sweeping system. There is danger where the old plan of sweeping with brooms is used, the danger of stirring the dust up into a thin fog. In this condition it is very explosive when mixed with the proper proportion of air. This chance and this condition should be done away with. In other words, every precaution possible should be practiced to overcome the loss of life and property due to fire and explosion.

A SUMMARY OF DON'TS

- DON'T pull the dust through the fan.
- DON'T use a fan to blow into dust collector, but draw through dust collector to separate dust from air.
- DON'T sweep up plant with broom but use vacuum system.
- DON'T allow floating dust inside of mill or elevator.
- DON'T allow vent of collector or fan to escape into expansion chamber. It should go out doors.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS UNDER THE GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Section 5 of the U. S. Grain Standards Act provides that no person shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standard other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with the act. No penalty is provided, except that the Agricultural Department has authority to make its findings public, which is, perhaps, the severest penalty that could be devised.

At any rate we have before us the finding in the case of a shipper who was charged with violating the provisions of Section 5, in the shipment of White oats to a number of points in the South in 1919 and 1920. The extenuating circumstances are set forth in a letter by the shipper who feels aggrieved by the publication of the case by the Department, and expresses a willingness to stand discredited or vindicated by the verdict of a group of unprejudiced business men with a transcript of all the evidence and the documents before them.

In substance, according to the shipper, the circumstances under which the shipments were made that extenuate the matter were that these shipments were made in the period immediately following the promulgation of the official grades.

Prior to that time the grades were based largely upon the general appearance of the grain without regard to such factors as moisture, test weight and inseparable materials. It should be apparent that such an abrupt change from systems of grading long in vogue, to an entirely new set of standards, would be followed by unintentional violations. The majority of the shipments consisted of sacked oats, which were sold, confirmed or billed under a trade name which has been used for many years, is duly registered at Washington, and well known to the southern trade. The shipments moved during a time when there was not a sufficient number of competent samplers available for permanent duty at each elevator, and in many cases the samples were taken after cars were loaded to maximum capacity, and it was physically impossible to get at more than a few bags at the doorway. Evidence was submitted at the hearing showing that the 11 shipments covered by the complaint represented only an infinitesimally small percentage of the total shipments of the company during the same period, all of which were investigated without any

other violation being found. It was also shown that hundreds of cars of grain were shipped during the same period which were better than contract grade. Letters were produced from practically all of the consignees showing that the grain received was perfectly satisfactory, and that they had nothing whatever to do with the making of the complaints.

It seems that the only alternative to the present method of procedure in which the Department is both prosecutor and judge, would be a regular legal prosecution. That, however, would not only be costly but would clog the Department's work. While it is quite possible that injustice may result from the present system, it seems essential that the Department be vested with discriminatory powers in the matter.

LARGE GRAIN DISTRIBUTION CENTER IN CANADA

One of the ports which largely developed in the course of the war is Midland, Ontario. This thriving town situated on the Georgian Bay lies about 125 miles north of Toronto. A few years ago the district around about was a wilderness. Today it is a region of an expanding trade. It is now a most important point for shipping grain. In a



ADDITION TO MIDLAND ELEVATOR
Photo Taken During Construction

single year 35,000,000 bushels of grain, mainly from the Canadian West, but also from United States, passed through its elevators and over the tracks leading eastward to the sea.

Midland has three grain elevators. Originally they had a combined capacity of 6,000,000 bushels, but proved inadequate for the purpose, and a million dollar addition to the largest, known as the Midland, was finished last year. It was finished in time to handle that year's crop. The Midland Elevator has a present capacity of 3,500,000 bushels; the Tiffin No. 2, the second one, has a capacity of



TIFFIN ELEVATOR AT MIDLAND, ONT.

2,250,000 bushels; and the Aberdeen, the last one, has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. These were not large enough to relieve the congestion at this point during the late autumn, and the winter of 1919-20, caught a fleet of 35 grain carriers in Midland Harbor. These had 15,000,000 bushels of grain on board, and had to be unloaded in time for the opening of navigation.

In the past few years Midland has risen to be the biggest grain-shipping center of Canada. Facilities are provided for the rapid trans-shipment of

grain from the elevators. For example, at Tiffin, No. 2, four cars are loaded at a time, and at the rate of one every three minutes. In the four and a half years of war, Midland was a point of transit for over 120,000,000 bushels of grain consigned to Europe.

Many of the largest freight steamers on the lakes have Midland as a port of call. Although the



ORIGINAL MIDLAND ELEVATOR AT MIDLAND, ONT.

population of the town is not more than 10,000 it is one of the busiest in the Dominion and a place of prosperity.

LATEST FIGURES ON FOREIGN WHEAT YIELDS

The latest figures on the yields of the most important foreign wheat growing countries, compiled from authoritative sources, show the following:

Australia: Area under wheat this year, 11,552,000 acres; the largest ever planted with the exception of 1915-16, yield estimated at 130,000,000 bushels, for which government has guaranteed 5 shillings per bushel; in New South Wales the government guarantees growers 7 shillings, 6 pence per bushel; amount available for shipment estimated at 100,000,000 bushels.

India: Government forecast for 1920-21 crop puts area at 22,973 acres, a decrease of 16 per cent from last year; final estimate of yield from 1919-20 crop is put at approximately 377,000,000 bushels; exportable surplus from present crop is likely to be comparatively negligible.

France: Figures on 1920 crop, though not final, put yield at 230,000,000 bushels; estimated total for 1921 puts yield at 240,000,000 bushels (another estimate is 280,000,000 bushels) not including Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany: Area under wheat in 1920 is given at 3,413,300 acres, an increase of 6 per cent over 1919; yield is figured at approximately 83,000,000 bushels, an increase of 4 per cent over 1919.

Italy: Acreage for 1920 is placed at 11,290,000, an increase of 6.6 per cent over 1919; yield is estimated at 141,339,000 bushels, or 83.3 per cent of 1919 yield.

Argentina: Area under wheat, for 1920-21 crop estimated by International Institute of Agriculture at 14,817,000 acres, a slight decrease from 1919-20; total yield is placed at 376,768,000 bushels, or 86.1 per cent of the 1919-20 crop.

CLEANING GRAIN AT THE THRESHER

The Bureau of Markets has designed a successful aspirator to be attached to threshing machines by which smut, dust and other dockage are removed on the farm. It is attached to the delivery spout and removes about one-third of the dockage. A recleaner to be attached to the deck of the thresher has also been designed and promises well.

This dockage for the most part can be fed to advantage on the farm, and the saving effected will be material. The Bureau, however, should see to it that farmers grind this dockage before using as feed, for weed seeds are broadly scattered in manure and should be finely ground to prevent germination.

COMMUNICATED

CENTRAL KANSAS WHEAT IS FINE

Editor American Grain Trade:—Growing wheat here (central Kansas), with the exception of a few fields that are badly blown, is in fine condition. There is practically nothing moving. Farmers are holding for \$1.50.

Yours truly,

C. H. VEATCH,
Lorraine, Kan.

VENTILATION WILL ELIMINATE MANY EXPLOSIONS

Editor American Grain Trade:—I have read Professor Price's article on the Port Colborne explosion with much interest. It would appear by the description of this particular plant that if this loft leg No. 10 had been properly vented up through the roof that this would have terminated the damage. While ventilators over elevator heads might not prevent all kinds of dust explosions, my impression is that it would eliminate quite a few of them. One of the main features is to keep the dust cleaned up.

Respectfully yours, F. R. McQUEEN, President,
The Barnett & Record Company.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITION IMPORTANT

Editor American Grain Trade:—The article on the Port Colborne explosion is very interesting, and the conclusions reached are very feasible. The article shows that a very thorough examination was made and the cause arrived at by Mr. Price in all probability was the real cause of the explosion. It is also possible that a sprinkler placed in the head of the leg in the elevator would have avoided this catastrophe. However, trying to eliminate the causes of dust explosions is like plugging the holes in a sieve. There are so many causes that it is rather difficult to eliminate all of them, and when you think you have them eliminated, a new hole will appear.

It is our opinion that dust explosions happen only under certain atmospheric conditions. Explosions occur when the atmosphere contaminated with dust is susceptible to the spark created by friction, by either a heated motor, a slipping belt, a loose pulley, a loose cup belt, allowing cups to hit against the side of a steel leg, a loose wire, bolt, nail, and the like, coming in contact with the fan of the sweeping system.

In the writer's past experience in the repairing of bin bottoms, in country elevators where they had no dust collecting system and the ventilation was very poor, the walls and bottoms of the bins were often entirely covered with a heavy coating of dust. The only means of light we had to work with was lantern light, and in dropping from the bin ladders to the bottom of the bins, clouds of dust would arise in such volumes as to make it hardly possible to see the light. This is a very common occurrence in country elevators, and we have never heard one instance of an explosion. It would seem reasonable that part of this dust at least would get to the inside of the lantern's chimney. The writer will admit that this is very poor practice, but nevertheless it is the only means of seeing in the repairing of a great many elevators in the West, where electricity is very seldom available.

Again—the writer knows of several instances where the crew arrived to repair a pit and found that there were two to three feet of dust in the pit, and as a matter of fact, entirely covering the boot pulley. The boot bearings had not been oiled for years, yet they were using the boot continually. The boot pulley stopped turning, had become rigid, and the leg belts were either slipping over the surface of the pulley or had become so loose that they did not touch the pulley at all. If friction would cause fire when coming in contact with dust at all times, there certainly should have been explosions

in these instances. We therefore have come to the conclusion that dust explosions occur only under certain atmospheric conditions.

Yours very truly, E. E. IBBERSON,
T. E. Ibberson Company.

EXPLOSIONS ARE PREVENTABLE

Editor American Grain Trade:—I acknowledge the March 15 issue of the AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE, and on the subject of plant construction and dust explosions. I should have written more promptly but I wished to give the subject more study, because for many years I have been making a study of dust explosions or fire hazards of grain elevators and flour mills and other risks where dust is created.

To start with, I wish to say that this is the best article that has ever been published on the subject. The only criticisms that I have to make are as follows: The investigation does not give the kind of a belt used in the elevators or the kind of a head pulley in use, neither is it emphatic enough on the point of direct means for ventilating, to the outside free air, the various bins, machines, elevators, and sections of the plant.

There is a positive relief to the hazard of an elevator choke-up by over-feeding. This is a non-chokeable elevator boot, which consists of a simple device enlarging the up leg of the elevator and the front of the boot six inches or more than the normal practice.

The ventilating of the bins, and the elevators and the various sections of the plant can be very easily and economically provided for, either as outlined by Messrs. Price and Brown by means of open ventilators hooded, or by swinging balanced window or similar opening to the outside free air.

The cutting up of the galleries into smaller areas can easily be accomplished by means of galvanized iron partitions or curtains, and we firmly believe that if these precautions are taken in the construction of any plant that the incipient explosions which always take place first would exhaust themselves and the second or destructive explosion would not occur.

We have proven this often, and have made use of these ideas for years, which are now confirmed by Messrs. Price and Brown.

Yours truly, W. N. REED, Secretary,
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

REGULATIONS SHOULD PERMIT DUST REMOVAL

Editor American Grain Trade:—We have read very carefully the article in your March issue by David J. Price on "Plant Construction and Dust Explosion." Mr. Price has gone into the matter thoroughly and his conclusions are exactly in line with the views of this Bureau. The article is so comprehensive that we hesitate to comment thereon, but after stating that we concur with all the conclusions we do wish to make a few observations.

"Clean Mills and Elevators do not Explode" is a slogan adopted by this Bureau. Proper plant construction simplifies the process of cleaning and sweeping, but no type of construction can replace the sweeper, and dust collecting systems.

Mr. Price passes over the one big point when he says: "In cases where regulations will not permit of a dust removing and collecting system." As we understand it, this is a Government regulation which prohibits public elevators from cleaning grain before it has been weighed.

It would seem to us that this one regulation may be responsible for a large proportion of the enormous loss of life and property which the grain business has been subjected to in the past. The Government regulations are such that the operators of a public elevator are discouraged from doing any cleaning or dust removing whatsoever.

Is not this an exceedingly short sighted policy?

Would it not be better if the Government regulations were such that the elevator operator could not afford to do other than provide a cleaning department especially constructed and so cut off from the main elevator as to confine any possible dust explosion occurring therein to such cleaning department?

This building could be constructed with large window area, thin walls or sheet iron on iron with elevators vented to roof and the possibility of large dust explosion damage could be practically eliminated. The cost of construction of such a house would be less than one of the regulation concrete. Clean grain could then be stored with very little probability of dust explosion in the main part of elevator.

In conclusion let us repeat the slogan, "Clean mills and elevators do not explode."

Yours truly, EUGENE ARMS,
Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

NO EXCUSE FOR CHOKES

Editor American Grain Trade:—In the March 15 issue of AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE. David J. Price and H. H. Brown make a very exhaustive report on the cause and consequences of the dust explosion at the Port Colborne Elevator, Canada. This report shows that recently 70 lives have been lost and as many others injured from similar explosions, besides millions of dollars in loss by destruction of property, all of which indicates that the subject matter is serious enough to justify the deepest contemplation.

The detailed report of the method pursued in the investigation is convincing that their conclusion as to the cause of the explosion is absolutely sound. It is briefly summarized in these words:

From the evidence in the investigation, it would seem that the explosion was the direct result of a choke up, which occurred in loft (often called simply leg) No. 10, at about 10 minutes or a quarter of 12.

At the close of the article the cause of the disaster is repeated more fully in the following words:

It would seem that the choke in loft No. 10 was caused by over feeding at the boot of this loft rather than by the over filling of the receiving garsers at the head of the elevator, causing back legging of the grain with consequent choke. If there had been some way in which the man in the basement who had control of the feeding of the grain could have been notified that the choke was coming on, it might have been possible for him to have stopped the flow of grain and thereby have prevented the choke.

We must assume that there can be no possible doubt that they have accurately located the exact cause of this disaster which is as stated "a choke in loft (leg) No. 10." They also make equally clear that the disaster could have been avoided, by a very simple precaution, in the following extracts taken from the above quoted paragraphs:

If there had been some way in which the man in the basement who had control of the grain could have been notified that the choke was coming on, it might have been possible for him to have stopped the flow of grain and thereby have prevented the choke.

A possible means of getting this signal to the man who has control of the feed to the elevators, a suggestion which might be offered for consideration is the possibility of an installation of some type on the idler or guide pulley, which will either make an electrical contact when the belt slows down to a certain speed or will give some other signal which will let the operator know that this belt is slowing up.

It seems rather strange that such a thorough intelligent report should suggest methods to minimize the effect of a choke after its occurrence, but none for preventing a choke from occurring.

It is a fact, that "lofters" (elevator legs) can be installed that are not only absolutely non-chokable, but the feature that makes them non-chokable doubles the actual capacity of the cup belt, by permitting the cups to be placed close together and every cup uniformly filled to its utmost capacity.

If there were, or could be, which there is not and cannot be, any doubt about the reliability and effectuality of this non-chokable feature, there might be some reason given for such omission in the report. But as a matter of fact, elevator legs (lofters) properly planned and installed, are no

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more liable to choke than are the Falls of Niagara. The principle precludes a possibility of a choke. Legs, (or lofters) so installed in both country and terminal elevators have been in continual daily use for more than 10 years without a single choke and are being constantly installed in many localities.

Therefore such an omission seems rather strange in the tragic circumstances.

Yours truly, THOMAS F. HALL,
Omaha, Neb.

SENATOR CAPPER THINKS KANSAS FIGURES TOO LOW

Editor American Grain Trade:—Replying to your letter of March 18, asking me to comment upon the article by Mr. Goodman recently published in the AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Goodman's statement as to cost of raising wheat in Kansas is certainly misleading. No doubt Mr. Goodman's effort is in absolute good faith and he is sincere in his conclusions, but his information is incorrect. His figures as to land values in Kansas are entirely too low. This item in tabulation of the cost of raising Kansas wheat in 1919 is given by Mr. Goodman as \$60.50 which I personally know to be very much under-estimated. The most reliable figures on this subject that have, up to this time, been obtained are contained in a special report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture as the result of an investigation into the cost of producing wheat in Kansas for the crop of 1919. This report shows a state average of \$76.70 while there is also a charge of \$12.08 per acre on the average against the buildings used by wheat as represented in the interest, tax, depreciation, repairs, etc. You will observe that this report is based on a mass of data obtained from the growers themselves which certainly makes it more authentic than would be possible for an individual to assemble the data from various sources.

I notice that Mr. Goodman claims that the Kansas wheat farmer had an unexampled prosperity during the war and cites as an evidence of that that Kansas had bought more automobiles according to inhabitants than any other state. You realize, of course, that it is possible for our farmers to produce a crop at a loss and still have large sums of money for making required purchases, as interest on investment, labor, income and compensation as manager, items that must be charged against the crop, go to the farmer himself. This is explained in the Kansas report, the last paragraph on Page 18.

I might add that no state in the Union has made greater progress in developing accurate and comprehensive crop reports than Kansas. I believe the Kansas reports are generally regarded as of a very high order. During my four years term as governor, I gave a great deal of attention to this matter. The state spends large sums of money for this purpose and if you will inquire into the situation, you will find that the money is spent in an intelligent and business-like way.

Very respectfully, ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE QUESTIONS THE COST OF CORN

Editor American Grain Trade:—I have received your issue with Mr. Goodman's very interesting article and while I do not have time to go into the matter so very thoroughly there are some things to which I would like to call your attention. I especially wish to deal with corn in the year 1920.

On Page 134 of the December, 1920, *Crop Reporter* is a table giving wages of farm hands in the United States for a number of years past. On a percentage basis of the year 1910 I find that wages in the year 1920 were 240 per cent instead of 200 per cent as Mr. Goodman has it. This would raise the cost of producing an acre of corn exclusive of rent to \$20.45 instead of \$17.57. Including rent at \$4.50 an acre we have a total cost of \$24.95 or 80 cents a bushel. Corn actually sold for 65 cents. I cannot see where Mr. Goodman gets 70 cents as the value of corn for the year 1920.

Mr. Goodman seems to think that the farmer

faced his darkest situation in 1894 and that the present time is not nearly so bad. If he will extend the methods which he has used in his article to the year 1894 he will find that in 1894 the situation was much more favorable. For instance, the labor cost in 1894 was only 65 per cent of what it was in 1909 which would give a total labor cost for corn per acre of about \$5.40 on Mr. Goodman's basis. Putting in by-products at 70 cents an acre this would make a profit per bushel of 21.4 cents for the year 1894. This compares with a profit of about 28.6 cents for the year 1909. Mr. Goodman's profit of 35 cents for the year 1909 seems to be a mistake in arithmetic.

Really, I have no very great faith in the *Crop Reporter* figures on which Mr. Goodman's study is originally based. They involve an error in sampling, in that they deal with farmers who grew a much larger corn acreage than the average farmers of the United States and farmers who in other ways were better fitted to produce cheaply.

Mr. Goodman has evidently put in considerable work on this study and it might be interesting for him to carry it further, covering all the years back to 1866. He can do this quite readily by using the figures for wages as given on Page 134 of the December, 1920, *Crop Reporter*. If he does this carefully and charts the results I venture to say that he will find the year 1920 as one of greater discouragement to the farmer than any other year in history, the one bright spot being that many farmers still have on hand some of their war profits.

So far as the renter is concerned Mr. Goodman's figures are of course, wide of the mark, for he makes no attempt to include rent as one of the expenses. In the best corn producing sections over half the farmers are renters. While I do not know of any altogether reliable figures on the matter I would say that over half of the corn which comes to terminal markets is furnished by renters.

I have gone into this matter thus fully because I always appreciate it when people of your training criticize my figures frankly and fully and I feel that you would appreciate the same sort of criticism.

I would be glad to meet Mr. Goodman if he happens to be in Des Moines at any time.

Very truly, H. A. WALLACE,
Wallaces' Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOSE DUST AT THE SOURCE

Editor American Grain Trade:—We have read Mr. Price's description of the Port Colborne explosion and also the one on the Murray Elevator with a great deal of interest as we feel it behooves all contractors in this line of work to be posted on such matters as well as modern engineering, equipment, etc.

We believe Mr. Price and Mr. Brown have arrived at the correct conclusions in this case; also that their recommendations are good. Our contention has been for a long time that there is no excuse for the excessive amount of dust and trash as is now the case, reaching a terminal elevator. This waste should be taken out at each and every country elevator.

Why should carrying charges and volume of space in transportation and storage facilities be paid and utilized for this material? Why should the farmer be paid for this useless material or why shouldn't he be paid a better price for clean grain instead of being docked for a lower grade and in the end get less money than he would for selling only clean grain?

In Michigan and Northern Ohio the country elevators have this system: The grain is taken in, cleaned, weighed and all dust, dirt and trash given back to the farmers. True, it takes machinery to do it but it takes machinery somewhere else to do it, if not done in the country elevator. Then too, the volume of grain and dust is not so great in any one place this way as it is in terminal elevators, also country elevators as a whole are better ventilated and the dust does not accumulate to such an extent as in terminal or cleaning elevators.

This, however, does not correct present conditions in the hundreds of terminal elevators that need

protection now and will for years to come. We are not ventilating experts so the following suggestion cannot be said to further our own interests.

Our belief is that there are dust collecting experts enough that could be called in, to each and every terminal and cleaning elevator, to recommend and furnish equipment that will keep these elevators free from dust if the owners will only realize and appreciate the hazard they are maintaining; or if they won't do it themselves the insurance companies or finally the Government should compel them to do so.

To eliminate chokes is an easy matter in large elevators as in small elevators; also it is a very easy matter to make connections from the head of an elevator to shut off the feeding conveyor, when there is back legging or shut-off of power at the head.

Several well known elevator back stops will prevent a leg from reversing in case of power shut-off at the head, which will eliminate lots of grief and expense for the owners.

The writer has harped on some of these things so long and apparently without results that he is tired of trying to be of service to the grain trade other than to build what is considered a good elevator or a good mill.

Perhaps a few more of these explosions will lead to some consideration of the advocated appliances. As before stated we have nothing in this line to sell except service, as we are not manufacturers.

Very truly yours, P. J. McALLISTER,
Ballinger & McAllister.

BUILDING RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMIZE THE EXPLOSION HAZARD

Editor American Grain Trade:—I have read with much interest the article in reference to the dust explosion at the Port Colborne Elevator in your last issue, and heartily agree with Mr. Price and Mr. Brown's report. We have strongly recommended to our clients for several years to abandon the use of structural iron in the structure of grain elevators. In other words, we advocated the use of structural iron only in such parts of the elevator where reinforced concrete is not adaptable or permissible, but we do strongly recommend that all parts of the building proper be made of reinforced concrete with the interior surfaces which are exposed to dust made as smooth as possible so as to give little or no ledges for the reception and lodgment of dust.

Our special recommendations for building grain elevators might be classified under the following headings:

A—Driers to be placed in separate building at the end of the elevator with belt connection to and from the elevator.

B—The receiving shed built of concrete and detached from the work house by open space at least 20 feet wide.

C—All storage bins to be floored over at the top and entirely separated from adjoining bins.

D—All super-structure above bins to be built of concrete with smooth interior walls, columns and girders, thus not allowing any projections for dust to lodge on. By having all surfaces smooth the dust will not cling thereto in any appreciable amount.

E—All machinery arranged and located so it would be readily accessible for oiling and removing accumulated dust while the machinery is in motion.

F—Provide all motors driving elevator legs and conveyor belts with automatic and remote control.

G—More stringent rules with reference to smoking on or about the premises.

H—All electric lights should be provided with what is known as vapor-proof globes.

I quote below portion of an article written in reference to the Northern Central Elevator:

"Handling grain is a dusty job, for every time the grain is moved, a little more dust is shaken loose. And grain dust is dangerous; it explodes. Therefore, a method of construction which keeps the dust from finding lodgment here, there and

everywhere, and reduces the danger of a disastrous explosion to a minimum, is the most successful. That is where concrete scores. Its use makes it possible to build elevators with few ledges and sills, few beams and other similar dust collectors. Steel frame elevators are still being built but it requires only a brief glance into one of them, and a look at the maze of beams and girders, with their convenient angles for dust collecting, to realize how good a piece of work the Northern Central Elevator is."

In addition to these, we recommend that the owners and operators of all grain elevators combine their forces and bring pressure to bear on the Boards of Trade and the weighmasters of the various terminals to permit of a greater amount of aspiration of grain as it is handled in and through the elevator, and this should be carried to an extent as to practically eliminate what might be termed excessive dust throughout the elevator.

Yours very truly, W. R. SINKS, Manager,
James Stewart & Co., Inc.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING PLAN ENDORSED

On April 6 and 7 over 500 farmers met at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, to consider the co-operative marketing plan evolved by the Committee of Seventeen. Of the farmers present 107 were delegates representing more than 20 states, who were to pass on the plan proposed. Most of the prominent farm leaders were present.

The farmers' organizations having more or less representation at the Chicago meeting included the various state units of the Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, the Society of Equality, the Farmers' Congress, the Grange, National Wheat Growers' Association, Farmers institutes, Farmers' Union, Equity Union, American Farmers' Federation, Farmers' Protective Association, Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, and Gleaners, the Equity Co-operative Exchange, United Grain Growers, co-operative companies, Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association, Federation of County Farm Councils, Equity Elevator and Warehouse companies, and others.

A feature of the meeting was an address by Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. He went rather fully into the right of the farmer to organize and deplored the view that the farmer's sole business is to produce. He defended at some length the right of the Government to help the farmer market his crops as well as to raise them. He declared that "There is just as much reason why the U. S. Agricultural Department should assist the farmer in developing methods of marketing his crops efficiently, as that it should assist him in increasing his production." He added that the Department should inquire into all problems which bear on the distribution of farm products, not only their physical handling, both on the farm and on the way to market, but the storage of surplus crops in times of plenty that we have enough at fair prices in times of scarcity; as well as the financing of such crops, and should inquire into "the efficiency and fairness with which these crops are handled all the way from the farm to the consumer."

But Secretary Wallace drew the line when he said that it is not the business of the Department to organize marketing associations but only to make available the most reliable information obtainable. Even this appears to be a large order, since the Secretary included among this information a knowledge of world conditions. And he would have the Department make studies of marketing costs. And he truthfully said, "an accurate estimate of the fair cost of marketing the products of our farms is a necessary preliminary to any real improvement in our marketing system."

The Honorable Secretary did not attempt to discuss the plan in detail, but noted special features which he said appealed to him strongly:

First: You seem to have avoided the weaknesses which have broken down many previous organiza-

tions which were formed to do what you are trying to do. You have not evolved from your inner consciousness an idealistic scheme, but have profited by the practical experience of those who have gone before.

Second: You do not undertake to wipe out our great marketing machinery which has been built up through a long period of time as increasing production made necessary. In this you have been most wise. In your effort to develop a more satisfactory, a cheaper, and a more efficient method of marketing your grain, you do not undertake to upset overnight the system which has been developed through the long years, but are adjusting your new enterprise to it. You are making such changes as you feel reasonably sure can be made with safety and with benefit, reserving for future action such changes and improvements as you find can be and ought to be made. That is sound policy.

Third: You are neither attempting to create a monopoly nor to fix prices. That, also, is exceedingly wise. For the creation of a monopoly, whether in grains or any other necessities of life, is morally and legally wrong, and any effort either to create a monopoly or arbitrarily to fix prices will result in absolute and costly failure. At this particular time prices of practically all farm products are not only far below the actual cost of production, but are relatively far below the prices of other basic commodities. Prices of many of the larger farm crops are well below the prewar normal, while almost none of them are above it. In such a situation it is not strange that farmers should look for relief wherever they think it can be found. Nor is it strange that thousands of them should be willing and ready to adopt drastic measures to correct a condition which is so grossly unjust and which is causing widespread hardship and suffering. But the more critical the situation the greater the need for keeping a level head. This is no time to be ruled by prejudices. This is no time for shallow thinking. We are in competition with the farmers of the world. We have a supply of farm products far in excess of present demand. Our troubles are in large part due to world conditions which we can not control but to which we must adjust ourselves as best we may. It is not a time, therefore, to try quack nostrums which leave the patient worse at the end than when he began to use them.

The details of the marketing plan have already been made familiar to readers. It was evident at the start that only one point was in contention, whether pooling the grain should be made compulsory or voluntary. Aaron Sapiro of California, who organized the marketing system of the fruit growers of that state, was of course in favor of compulsory pooling. He said that the national sales agency must have control of the grain.

Most of the delegates from the far West and the Northwest favored compulsory pooling. Some of those from the Southwest wished to compromise on making compulsory a pooling of one-third the grain. But a majority of the delegates were averse to this, favoring the building or purchasing of storage and warehouse machinery first.

A five-year pooling period with a fee attached did not seem to make a hit with the delegates and so the pooling feature was made voluntary, by a vote of over two to one.

Some doubt existed in the minds of delegates as to whether the sales organization, the United States Grain Association, as it is called, may not be a violation of the Clayton Act. Membership in it is, in a measure, independent of the grain growers' units. As its business is to be merchandising grain only, not growing and storing grain, it is thought it may not come under the farmers' exemption clause of anti-trust laws.

STATE CO-OPERATION IN FIGHTING CROP INSECTS

To aid in the general work of combating crop insects pests, the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture is organizing a survey that will cover practically the whole country and deal with all the more important insects that destroy crops. Invitations have been sent to prominent state entomologists throughout the country asking them to take part in the work, which will be similar to the one attempted, and for a time successfully conducted, during the early war period.

It is planned to gather and disseminate information concerning the status of insect pests; to give information on the first appearance of migratory pests, so that precautionary measures can be

taken; to accumulate information on fall and winter conditions of the insects as a basis for forecasts. An additional important feature of the work will be the preparation of a report of careful estimates of damage done by insect pests to the important crops.

As there is no Federal appropriation for the survey, the work for each state, it is said, will have to be conducted by state officials and through available state organizations. The Department of Agriculture will supply the information which it obtains through its own agents, and will act as a clearing house for the information received from the several states. It is planned to issue the information in monthly reports, supplemented by a comprehensive annual report, and special reports on particular crop pests from time to time.

SCALE REQUIREMENTS

Below are given the rules for weighing on hopper scales of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Docket 9009. Such of the provisions as are intended to apply to all scales, no matter what the date of installation may be, are printed in **black face type**.

Those provisions which are printed in ordinary type are not to govern scales which have been installed prior to the date on which these rules went into effect, as long as such scales are found on inspection and test to meet the requirements for sensibility and accuracy, as provided for in the details of these specifications. Next month the rules for testing hopper scales will be given.

RULES FOR WEIGHING GRAIN ON HOPPER SCALES

1. Approval: All scales before being placed in service shall be tested and approved; and shall comply with the specifications for hopper scales provided herein.

2. Examination:

(a) Receiving Pits or Sinks: Receiving pits or sinks shall be examined to see if they are in good order.

(b) Elevator Legs, Spouts, etc.: All spouts, legs and other equipment used for conveying grain from car to scale or from scale to car shall be examined to see that they are grain tight.

(c) Garners: Where garners are located over scales they shall be examined to see that they are grain tight.

(d) Scale Hopper: Scale hoppers shall be examined to see that the hopper and slides do not leak.

(e) Freedom of Scale Parts: All live parts of the scale and hopper shall be free from interference, both empty and loaded; and the check rods shall be loose when the scale is either loaded or empty.

3. Balancing the Scale: The scale shall be kept in balance at all times while being used, and shall be checked **after each draft**. The scale is balanced when the beam is in a position of equilibrium in the center of the loop.

4. Records: All records shall be kept in bound books, and in a clear systematic manner.

5. Entry and weights: The record of the weight shall be entered immediately on making the weighing.

6. Check Systems: Check systems shall be used when scales are provided with them. Where there is no check system, a record of the dimensions of the weights used in each weighing shall be kept. Immediately on weighing the written record shall be compared with the check system used.

7. Delivery of Grain to Car: Care shall be taken to insure that all the grain weighed out reaches the car to which it belongs.

A STUDY of grain and grain products and the system of marketing in southwestern states was concluded recently by John Loebel, a representative of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Loebel approved in large measure of the marketing system of this country but declared that the cost of production is entirely too high.

NEWS LETTERS

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

PLANS for the construction of a grain elevator to cost approximately \$1,000,000 are being made by the Erie Barge Freight Terminal Company. A site on the New York State Barge Canal near Court and Third streets is under consideration. The plans of the company are now before the upstate public service commission as the New York Central Railroad is planning terminal improvements along the waterfront on property which the Erie Terminal Company seeks to obtain.

Charles H. Williamson of the Williamson Grain Forwarding Company, which handles the bulk of the grain unloaded at waterfront elevators in Buffalo, has taken a firm stand against the proposal of the municipal authorities to dispose of its fire tugs. It is proposed to replace the tugs with high pressure mains. Mr. Williamson informed the City Council that the grain and elevator interests along the waterfront are entitled to the protection afforded by the fire tugs. He declared that removal of the fire tugs would place the big terminal elevators valued at millions of dollars in grave danger. The tugs are used in the winter to break ice so that grain carriers can be moved to and from the big grain elevators.

Police and private detectives have found no trace of Herbert T. Morey, prominent Buffalo grain merchant who disappeared October 26, 1920. Morey is alleged to have tendered a company check for about \$6,000 to cover personal losses in a grain speculation deal. That night he disappeared and the check was returned by the bank marked "no funds." Suit is pending in the Supreme Court against Morey. He is said to have lost \$200,000 in grain speculation.

George E. Pierce, who was ousted from membership in the Buffalo Corn Exchange shortly before he was thrown into bankruptcy, has been granted a discharge from the bankruptcy proceedings by United States District Judge Hazel. Mr. Pierce's affairs have been under investigation by Federal and state officials for a period of more than two years. He now is operating a grain business in the Chamber of Commerce.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE CORRESPONDENT

THE Consolidated Elevator Company had the satisfaction of handling the first cargo of grain at the Head of the Lakes this year. It was a load of 250,000 bushels of wheat loaded at the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company's plant at Port Arthur, Ont., on the steamer *Peter Reiss*, and unloaded at Consolidated Elevator "E" here on April 6. The wheat will be reshipped to the Washburn-Crosby Company at Minneapolis. It has been bought for the milling company by the Barnum Grain Company at Duluth. This was the earliest official opening of navigation at Duluth in several years. It may be mentioned that the steamer cleared from here right on April 2 for Port Arthur to pick up the cargo.

The 5,000,000 odd bushels of oats in the elevators here are not expected to be shipped out for some time yet. It is pointed out that oats were taken into the elevators at prices running all the way up to 50 cents, and that their market has since broken approximately 16 cents, leaving a substantial loss for some interests. It is asserted that the holders of some of the oats propose to keep them for a time in the hopes of a recovery in their market.

Operators expect that all the grain in the elevators available to move will be shipped out within a short time after the regular opening of the navigation season on April 15. An aggregate of approximately 10,400,000 bushels of all grains was in the elevators when navigation opened. Of that, 2,260,000 bushels were wheat, oats accounted for 5,000,000 bushels; rye for 420,000 bushels, and flaxseed for 4,640,000 bushels. Boat space to move wheat for

Buffalo delivery was chartered early in March at three cents a bushel, but with a surplus of vessel tonnage and light grain offerings it later broke to 2½ cents. The opening rate last year was four cents, which was in force up till September 1. The rate was then raised to 5 cents, and the closing of navigation basis for loading was 7 cents. Back in 1911, wheat was carried from here down to Buffalo at as low as ¾ cents a bushel.

Traders are looking for a quiet period in the grain trade up until the time the new season's crop begins to move. It is taken for granted that a high duty will be placed on imports of Canadian wheat and other grains in the new tariff proposed at Washington. That being the case, commission men are ready to concede that unless some unexpected emergency should arise this market will lose out in the handling of a large tonnage of Canadian wheat which was a factor in the trade here since early last fall. To take the place of that loss commission men hope to handle a fair tonnage of oats and corn from Omaha territory.

Handlers on this market and the elevator interests are not a bit pessimistic regarding the outlook for the new crop. Among others William Grettum, an old-timer on this market, mentioned that he had received encouraging reports from over Minnesota and parts of North Dakota regarding the progress of spring work. He mentioned that farmers have made extra efforts to get their wheat in the ground early this spring, as experience has taught them that the late-sown wheat has almost invariably come in for deterioration from rust, drought or frost.

Advices received by another Duluth commission house from Crookston, Minn., said a start was made on April 4 in the sowing of the Red River Valley's new wheat crop. The outlook for the 1921 crop in that territory was claimed to be good. It was asserted that the wheat acreage in northwestern Minnesota will be about normal. Increases in the acreages of corn, oats, barley and rye are looked for. The bright spot from the viewpoint of the farmer is the labor situation. All reports indicate that labor will be available for farmers at a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent from last year's basis.

In the recent death of J. M. O'Gorman, the Duluth grain trade lost one of its veterans. He came to Duluth 24 years ago from St. Paul, and he was for more than 20 years connected with A. D. Thomson & Co. as elevator agent, and was in charge of the Great Northern Elevators Company's plant at Superior, of which that house is the lessee. He was 68 years of age and he was an active figure in the trade up till the time he was taken down with his last illness, six months before his death.

Alexander D. Thomson, Duluth grain operator and capitalist, who died at Palm Beach, Fla., on February 7 last, left an estate in Minnesota valued at \$3,531,100 according to the will probated here. His only son, Adam G. Thomson, is the principal legatee and executor of the will. In addition to the Minnesota estate it is understood that the late Mr. Thomson left large stocks and property holdings elsewhere, including a half interest in a 50,000-acre cattle ranch in New Mexico. It has been announced that the large grain commission and elevator business of A. D. Thomson & Co. will be continued intact and that no changes in plans of operation or personnel of the office are contemplated. The house's grain and elevator operations are under the supervision of Charles F. Haley, who was the late Mr. Thomson's right hand man for many years. James Galvin is the secretary of the company.

Duluth grain operators were interested in the recent announcement by the Interstate Commerce Commission of readjustments in freight rates on grain and grain products from points east of Chicago.

The main feature in the adjustment affecting this market is that Duluth millers will have an advantage of 3 cents over Buffalo operators through the reduction in the lake and rail export rate to that extent. Grain shippers from the Head of the Lakes are not affected as the same differential in the lake and rail rate as compared with the all-rail rate is maintained.

William Grettum & Co., grain merchants here, have started suits in the District Court to recover accounts alleged to be owing them from H. H. Espeseth and Carl Espeseth, two of its former customers at Clearbrook, Minn. The claim against the former is for \$2,197, and against the latter \$1,861.

Duluth houses are counting upon re-establishing their former cargo trades in oats and other coarse

grains during the coming season. R. M. White of the White Grain Company, asserted that inquiry of an encouraging nature has been received recently for oats on this market, and he looks for the putting through of a good business during the season. He mentioned that the high freight rates are proving a severe handicap in making shipments of hay and coarse grains over this district, as under them, those commodities cannot be shipped over any great distance from their points of origin. He expressed the hope that lower freight rates would be ordered to be placed in effect early in the summer.

Operators on this market were interested in the passing of a bill by the Minnesota State Legislature seeking to put into effect again the former Minnesota grades in grain. The hope is expressed in trade circles here that confliction with Federal grades on this market will be avoided, as otherwise serious trouble and inconvenience in marketing would be caused, especially during the fall rush. Should the state authorities stick to their inspection bill, it is claimed the result might be that grain would be shipped to Superior elevators as far as possible and marketed under Federal grading in order to avoid the annoyances that would be entailed under dual inspection here.

NEW YORK

C. K. TRAFTON CORRESPONDENT

MEMBERS of the New York Produce Exchange, but especially in the grain trade, were extremely pained in March to learn that Howard B. Jackson, a member of the well known Chicago commission firm of Jackson Bros. & Co., and who was one of the vice-presidents of the U. S. Grain Corporation, had been struck by an automobile and severely injured. As the days went by they were greatly pleased to notice a marked improvement in the tenor of the bulletins. Early in April the more hopeful feeling was strengthened by a favorable report from J. E. Cairns, a member of the firm, who came here for a brief visit and in response to numerous inquiries stated that Mr. Jackson was rapidly growing better and was considered out of danger.

Another patient about whom information was sought every day was Guy Hamilton, the popular and efficient representative on the Produce Exchange of Bartlett Frazier Co., commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade. Early in March Mr. Hamilton was kept away from business by trouble with his appendix and finally an operation was decided upon. This was performed with decidedly gratifying results. The latest advices are that the patient is improving rapidly and will probably return to his post on 'Change about the middle of April. For a time Mr. Hamilton's place was filled by R. I. Mansfield, the firm's floor manager on the Board of Trade. Subsequently the temporary vacancy was filled by Frank D. Wade.

John H. Hamilton, representative on the New York Produce Exchange of Shearson, Hammill & Co., brokers, returned to his post early in April after an absence of about five weeks. Most of this time he spent in a hospital, being under treatment for pneumonia and pleurisy. He was warmly welcomed by his many old friends in the grain trade.

Harry G. Gere, formerly head of the Harry G. Gere Company, Inc., is now president of the newly organized Gere Grain Company. Howard M. Schaaf, who is identified with the new concern, is an applicant for membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

Robert Edelstein, manager of the Transatlantic Brokerage & Export Company, was back on 'Change recently after an absence of about three months, spent chiefly in traveling in Europe. He went primarily to visit his family in Vienna, but made several business trips to various markets, and besides opening an office in Holland, made some important business connections. He feels optimistic regarding the future as he looks for a gradual improvement in business conditions in Europe. Europe needs our grain, and therefore he anticipates abundant shipments as soon as financial matters become adjusted.

Harry G. Spear of the Mid-West Flour Mills Company, flour and feed, has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange. Henry B. Worthen and Warren V. Trott of Worthen, Trott & Sullivan, commission merchants, have resigned their associate memberships in the Produce Exchange and been elected to regular membership. The third member of the firm, Daniel B. Sullivan, has also been admitted to membership. Other applicants admitted to membership in the Exchange are: Henry S. Johnson of Sanday & Co., grain merchants; Howard E.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Thirty-Ninth Year

Norris of Maguire & Jenkins, stocks and grain; Carlo C. Riggieri, agent of the Italian Food Administration; Kaj. B. Christensen of the Canada-Atlantic Grain Export Company, Inc.; Max Stein of K. & E. Neumond, exporters; Herman L. Freedman of Cake & Freedman Company, flour dealers of Philadelphia.

John Melady of the Melady Grain Company, who was absent for over two months traveling in Europe, returned to the Produce Exchange floor early in April and received a cordial welcome from his many old friends and associates.

Thomas M. Blake of Blake, Debbs & Company, grain exporters with headquarters on the N. Y. Produce Exchange, has been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

George K. Morrow, head of the Morrow Cereal Company, returned to the Exchange floor early this month and was warmly welcomed by his many old friends. As usual Mr. Morrow spent the winter in Florida.

G. W. Beaven, for many years an active and popular member of the local grain trade, but for a number of years located in Chicago, latterly with J. S. Bache & Co., paid a brief visit early in April to his old friends on the New York Produce Exchange, in which he still retains his membership.

Samuel Mincer, well known grain operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, spent a few hours recently visiting friends on the Produce Exchange prior to sailing for Europe.

Frank S. Cowgill, vice-president of the Bartlett Frazier Company, commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, was among the recent visitors on the Exchange floor.

TOLEDO

C. O. BARNHOUSE - CORRESPONDENT

SPLENDID crop prospects, fine weather and lack of demand are responsible for the big decline in prices of all grains during the past month. Cash handlers say that business in their line is as dull as they ever knew it to be. Many of the oats coming to market from Toledo territory are musty and bin burnt, and it is almost impossible to dispose of them. Millers are taking the better grades of wheat but there is no demand for low grades. Happily there is not much of it. There seems to be something fundamentally wrong in the situation somewhere, as under ordinary conditions the present export demand coupled with the not burdensome supply of old wheat would create a strong situation. Toledo grain stocks are as follows: wheat 493,000 bushels, corn 263,600, oats 457,100 and rye 30,000. Grains closed on April 11 as follows: No. 2 Red wheat in store \$1.40, No. 3 Yellow corn 61-62 cents and No. 2 White oats 43½ cents.

The growing wheat crop shows a vast improvement in conditions over a month ago especially in central Ohio. Oats are being seeded rapidly and under favorable conditions. Plowing for corn is making good progress. The decrease in acreage will not amount to over 10 per cent.

Raymond P. Lipe and Jesse W. Young returned Wednesday from a 10-week tour through South America. They visited all the principal cities and points of interest and made observations on business conditions in general and the grain business in particular. They report business conditions not nearly so good as here in the United States. They had a splendid time and are well pleased with their trip.

Henry D. Raddatz is spending a couple of weeks in New York, combining business with pleasure.

Kent Keilholtz and Harry De Vore attended a meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade early this month.

Fred O. Paddock returned Friday from a month's sojourn at Asheville, N. C., where he put in his time at his favorite pastime—golf.

The Ohio Grain Dealers Association will hold their spring meeting at Toledo, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23, are the dates selected.

A. T. Ward of Fostoria, Ohio, was a visitor on the floor of the Toledo Produce Exchange recently.

The Agosta plant of the La Rue Farmers Exchange Company was destroyed by fire on April 6. Loss on buildings was about \$10,000 with \$7,500 insurance; loss on stock \$2,500, insured in full. The Big Four railway station was also destroyed as well as the Agosta poultry plant. The farmers expect

to replace the burned structure with a modern plant, probably of cribbed construction, work on which will be begun as soon as the ground can be cleared of rubbish. The cause of the fire is unknown. It was discovered about 3:30 a. m., and had made such headway that it could not be extinguished with the facilities at hand. It was only with difficulty that neighboring dwellings were saved.

KANSAS CITY

B. S. BROWN - CORRESPONDENT

THE Kansas City and St. Louis exchanges expect that the bill, recently introduced in the Missouri Legislature, which opens the markets to farm organizations, will soon be a law. It has passed both houses and is now before the Governor, who has delayed somewhat in signing it, but who is expected to do so soon. The Bill provides that the Exchanges admit to membership the agents of farm organizations, who will handle grain and return the profits to shippers. This, in substance, would be equivalent to allowing certain members of the Exchange to charge lower commission rates than others and consequently is opposed by the Boards of Trade. If passed, the matter probably would be threshed out in the courts. At the same time many members are confident that farmers' agents could not fulfill their promises to shippers.

Regarding the attitude of the Kansas City Board of Trade, President Ben L. Hargis recently said: "The position of the Kansas City Board of Trade is no different now than it has always been. Any man or representative of an organization of good character and of sufficient means to conduct a terminal grain business will unquestionably be admitted to membership, provided that the organization or individual conforms to the rules of the Exchange and the rules of the land. In Kansas City we have had for several years, in our membership, a farmers' co-operative grain company which has conformed to our rules and others are welcome on the same terms under which it and other members now operate. The fact that various complaints have been made against organized grain trading as at present conducted, does not in any manner prove wrong methods. Exchanges are always making earnest efforts to eliminate harmful practices and in the past they have been successful in discovering and correcting such things and in the future will unquestionably redouble their diligence. I am quite sure it is the earnest desire of the entire membership of this Exchange to have it function as an organization of equal benefit to producer and consumer and to continue to assure the mobility of this country's grain crops."

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Mill & Elevator Field Men's Association was held at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, March 15 to 18, with about 250 in attendance. Field work for insuring mills and elevators and fire prevention were the chief subjects of discussion. Insurance men from both coasts attended. Twenty-five field representatives of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis held their annual conference before the convention started.

While crop reports of all kinds are in circulation, the general belief in the Southwest is that Winter wheat is in excellent condition. There have been two disturbing factors, both of which have at various times influenced the market, though in neither case has the market been affected for long. Green bugs caused some apprehension early in the season, but anxiety over this has about subsided. The Easter freeze which extended over practically all of the Southwest was effective in checking the pests and did not do any important damage to wheat, though the first reports from Kansas and Oklahoma said there might be a little loss. It appears now that damage from freezing was unimportant.

Export demand has been fairly good at Kansas City the past few weeks, several local dealers estimating that around 15,000,000 bushels have been sold to go abroad. As in the past practically all was on the Gulf basis as present freights make this a Gulf market. The large export sales have been filled with no sign of congestion. In a few cases it was necessary to advance premiums to the country when wheat was needed for prompt shipment, but offerings generally were adequate for all requirements. Elevator stocks were reduced substantially as a result of Gulf shipments. There has been no export trade in coarse grains with the exception of some corn and oats to Mexico. Quantities were small.

Although it is nearly four months until wheat harvest, the Kansas Public Utilities Commission feels it is time to consider the car question and held a conference of the general managers of all the big railroads in the state in Topeka, April 9, to consider what plans the roads are making toward providing

cars when wheat is ready to move. There was an acute shortage of cars during the early part of last season, but the past few months the supply has been adequate for all requirements. Grain men do not think there will be a pronounced shortage this season.

Wheat receipts at Kansas City in March were slightly smaller than in February but were the largest ever reported for this season of the year. The total was 4,284 cars, compared with 3,886 a year ago and a 10-year average of 1,349 cars. For nearly four months the movement of wheat has been on an unprecedented scale and has been much larger than in the early part of the year. Receivers expect liberal receipts the remainder of the season. Cars are plentiful and country roads as a rule have been in fair shape for the delivery of grain. With prices making new low levels frequently there have been periods when farmers were indifferent about selling but as a rule grain has been offered freely. Corn receipts were fairly liberal last month and oats arrivals were small. Much wheat has been moving on contract and has not been a factor in carlot markets.

The readjustment of export rates on grain and grain products recommended recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission will provide only partial relief to shippers in the Southwest. The commission plans to reduce rates from most Southwestern points to the Eastern Seaboard about 4 cents a bushel which still leaves the Gulf and the Seaboard differential decidedly in favor of the former and makes wheat and flour in this territory practically on a Gulf basis. The Board of Trade had hoped for at least a reduction of 6 cents. Nothing is known as to when the new rates will be in effect, but if the usual procedure is followed it will be six weeks or two months.

Frank G. Crowell, of the Hall-Baker Grain Company and a former Grain Corporation official, has been asked to speak on "The Interest of Agriculture in Foreign Trade" at the eighth National Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Cleveland, May 4 and 5.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, announced recently that he was opposed to the bill fostered by J. S. Hart, state grain inspector, which would extend inspection and weighing privileges to country elevators and allow them to issue warehouse certificates. In a letter to members he said: "I do not believe there is a single elevator in Kansas that will apply for a license. You (the elevators) have much to lose and nothing to gain. I can make this plain at our local meetings." The bill will be in effect soon as it has already been signed by the governor. Mr. Smiley contends that the handling charge of 3 cents a bushel for the first month is too small, but elevators evidently did not think so as 165 applications had been received by the grain inspector before the Smiley letter was issued. Scattered reports received at Kansas City indicate that Kansas elevators are inclined to give the plan a thorough trial.

Since Kansas City did not adopt "new time" as was done in Chicago, it was necessary to advance the trading period of the Board of Trade one hour, so that at present it starts at 8:30 and ends at 12:30, except on Saturday when the session closes at 11. This is the same schedule that was followed most of last summer, and it probably will continue as there is no indication that the Kansas City Council intends to consider the question of advancing the clock. Grain men in general like the earlier opening and closing though a few object on the ground that it prevents some grain reaching the cash market the day it is inspected.

William J. McNeil of the Barnes-Piazek Company has been elected a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, having purchased the certificate formerly held by E. R. Welsh. The consideration was \$8,000. R. A. Drayton of the Equity Union Grain Company is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from C. S. Leach. The consideration was \$8,000.

The Board of Trade recently adopted an amendment which will make a member liable to suspension or expulsion if he continues to do business knowing himself or the firm of which he is a partner to be insolvent.

The Hinds Grain Company with offices in the Board of Trade Building went into voluntary bankruptcy March 21. The firm is composed of S. B. (Cap) Hinds and L. J. Woodhouse. Douglas Cain, who died recently, was also connected with the firm for a while. Difficulties were due to defaulted feed sales handled by Cain, it was said. About \$40,000 were involved, it was understood.

Paul Uhlmann, manager of the Terminal Elevators, returned to his office recently after an illness of 10 weeks.

A large representation is expected from the Kansas City Board of Trade at the annual convention of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association in St. Louis April 27 and 28, due to the many problems confronting Ex-

changes and the grain trade as a result of "freak" legislation at the last session of the state legislature. J. J. Culp of Warrensburg is president and D. L. Boyer of Mexico is secretary. Headquarters will be the Planters Hotel.

W. C. Goffe, of Goffe & Carkner, has been an active member of the local committee which had charge of collecting funds for Chinese relief.

Fred C. Vincent, former president of the Board of Trade and vice-president of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company, is in Europe where he and his family will spend about four months, chiefly in sight seeing.

Total deliveries on March contracts at Kansas City were 416,000 bushels of wheat, most of which was delivered the last two days of the month. Two of the larger elevator concerns had indicated that the deliveries would be made a week or so in advance. Most of the wheat was applied on export orders, though a little went to local mills. Only a few thousand bushels of the wheat were passed around. As a result of the large deliveries the March option at Kansas City showed decided weakness and closed at a substantial loss for the day while most other markets showed small gains. March at Kansas City opened at \$2.72 last July and closed near the low level of the season, down \$1.35, one of the biggest changes ever recorded at a terminal market.

William W. Harnden, who 25 years ago organized the Harnden Seed Company at Kansas City, died Tuesday, April 5, after three months' illness. Mr. Harnden was born at Flat Rock, Mich., in 1859; until 1886 he was connected with the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, then came to Kansas City, establishing his own seed concern for retail and wholesale distribution. Two sons, Cash E., vice-president, and Glenn C., secretary, have been associated with him for several years. Another son, William W., Jr., a daughter Ruth C., and his wife survive. Mr. Harnden was active as a Republican in local civic affairs, having served as member of the upper house of the Council, judge of the county court, president of the City Fire and Water Board, and chairman of the City Committee. He was president of the Triangle Club, and prominent in Masonic and Woodman activities.

PHILADELPHIA

T. A. SIEBER - CORRESPONDENT

ACCORDING to the monthly report of the statistician of the Commercial Exchange, the stock of grain in public warehouses in Philadelphia on April 1, were: 531,188 bushels wheat, 1,423,716 bushels corn and 219,033 bushels oats, compared with 1,029,190 bushels wheat, 1,056,078 bushels corn and 259,962 bushels oats on March 1; and 635,876 bushels wheat, 213,024 bushels corn and 192,525 bushels oats on April 1, 1920. Receipts of grain at Philadelphia during the month of March were: 1,089,426 bushels wheat, 2,717,821 bushels corn, 182,682 bushels oats, 42,362 bushels rye and 8,341 bushels barley. Exports from this port during the month of March were: 1,471,654 bushels wheat, 1,996,269 bushels corn, 45,894 bushels rye and 13,970 bushels barley.

New membership in The Commercial Exchange has been petitioned for during the past month by the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Wm. P. Brazier, head of the grain firm of Wm. P. Brazier & Sons, has returned to his office in the Bourse after spending about two months at Pasadena, Calif.

D. V. Heck, of the firm of George A. Magee & Co., receivers and shippers of grain, after spending the winter touring Europe, has returned to his office in the Bourse.

George Boyd has been appointed president and W. L. Globe, secretary of the Central Elevator Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clarence W. Wagar, head of the firm of C. W. Wagar & Co., grain and feed merchants, was operated on for an infected jaw, and is now recuperating at his home. He does not expect to return to his office in the Bourse for about three weeks.

The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., and present Philadelphia office at 508 Bourse Building, have recently leased the entire second floor of the premises of 22 and 24 S. Fifth Street, opposite the Bourse, which they will occupy shortly as their permanent Philadelphia headquarters.

B. Frank Eby, 43 years old, died April 5. Mr. Eby was a receiver and shipper of grain and feed at Lancaster, Pa. for about 15 years and a mem-

ber of the Commercial Exchange since 1908. He had been ill for nearly two years. The business will be conducted by Ross Eby, a brother-in-law. He was widely known in Masonic circles, having been a master of Lamberton Lodge 476 at Lancaster, Pa. He is survived by a widow and nine year old son.

M. F. Baringer, grain and feed merchant in the Bourse, and wife returned recently after spending three months in Florida.

G. P. Lemont, head of the firm of E. K. Lemont & Son, grain and flour merchants, and wife have returned to Philadelphia after spending the winter at Pinehurst, N. C.

H. H. Wiebel has been appointed sales manager of the Jersey Cereal Company which entered the Philadelphia district about three years ago and has opened offices in the Bourse Building as the sales headquarters for the eastern district.

W. O. Fehling, manager feed department of Samuel Bell & Sons, and Henry German of Everett Aughenbach Company, millers, were elected to membership in the Philadelphia Flour Club at the last monthly meeting.

Marshall Gough & Co. have been granted a charter, under the laws of Delaware, to deal in grain and hay. The capital is \$100,000.

The National Molasses Corporation has entered suit in the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court against Dwight E. Hamlin, feed manufacturers, to recover \$44.20 alleged to be due for violation of contract.

William J. Bardon, secretary of the Philadelphia Flour Club, and a flour and feed broker in the Bourse, underwent an operation about three weeks ago at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, and is now recuperating at his home.

The Parker Commission Company, James A. Dawes, Buffalo Flour Milling Company and New York Central Railway were elected to membership in the Commercial Exchange at the meeting of the Board of Directors March 10.

W. George Coleman, general sales manager of the firm of C. S. Coleman & Co., grain merchants in the Bourse, has started on a tour through Georgia and North Carolina where he expects to stay for several weeks.

The following is an extract from a letter received recently by Wm. P. Brazier from Louis G. Graff, former President of the Commercial Exchange, who is touring Europe and the northern coast of Africa. "The wheat crop in the northern part of Africa looks well and will soon joint. Harvest time is early May. In the south of the belt or near the desert the crop is poor as usual and it is only by irrigating they can be sure of a crop."

The labor situation in the vicinity of Blackbird, Del., looks better than at this time last year. There are more men willing to work, and the wages are from \$10 to \$20 less a month than the prices prevailing at the same time last season. Several of the farmers have hired farm help for \$25 and \$30 a month with board. The farmers in the lower part of the state have plowed their fields and planted their spring crops a month ahead of the usual time. Winter grains are green and have made fine growth.

Charles Johnson, 76 years old, author of the "Seedsmen's Assistant," American representative for Deniaffe & Son, France, seed growers, and an authority on seeds, died March 29 at the York (Pa.) Sanitarium. He was a veteran of the Civil War, graduate of several colleges, affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and a writer of ability. He was the only citizen of Lancaster County who had a claim against the German Government for goods confiscated by the German army in France in 1914. His travels and works have reached nearly every country in the world. He was a native of Philadelphia and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Embargo No. 4588 placed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, on carload export freight destined to Philadelphia for trans-shipment via water to points beyond Philadelphia has been revised to read as follows: "Account of accumulation, embargo is placed on carload export freight moving on through export bills of lading with the exception of grain in bulk. Shipments moving on through export bills of lading will be accepted when covered by permits issued by O. W. Stager, Superintendent of Transportation, and application for permits should be addressed to Permit Bureau, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia."

The number of cars unloading during March at Girard Point Elevator was 45 wheat, 1,089 corn and 23 rye; at Port Richmond Elevator, 625 wheat, 336 corn and 2 barley; at Twentieth Street Elevator, 10 corn, 44 oats, 1 Kaffir-corn and 1 buckwheat.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

THE Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has a new set of officials—the following being those chosen at the April election: President, H. H. Peterson; first vice-president, A. R. Taylor; second vice-president, A. R. Templeton; secretary and treasurer, Harry A. Plumb; Board of Directors, L. L. Runkel, William E. Schroeder and A. L. Flanagan; Board of Appeals, E. H. Dadmun, J. J. Crandall and P. P. Donahue; Board of Arbitration, M. G. Rankin, Jr., and E. S. Terry. The leading officials, all but those on the Board of Directors, Board of Arbitration and Board of Appeals, were named without opposition.

Mr. Peterson, the new head of the grain exchange, is the president of the firm of L. Bartlett & Son Company and has spent his entire life in the grain business. He has also been very active in promoting the best interests of the Chamber of Commerce, having served in several capacities. He has been first vice-president since 1915, member of the Board of Directors for one term and chairman of the Weighing and Inspection Committee, one of the most important committees of the Chamber.

Corn and oats are the chief grains of which any large stock is held in Milwaukee at the present time. The early April figures are 85,000 bushels of wheat approximately, 1,589,000 bushels of corn, 661,000 bushels of oats, 84,000 bushels of barley and 28,000 bushels of rye. The oats and corn stores are fairly large, while other grain stocks are almost negligible.

Figures supplied by Milwaukee grain men explain the recent high prices for rye as due largely to the heavy exports of this grain. In the first two months of 1921 such rye exports totalled about 9,000,000 bushels compared with about 3,000,000 bushels for the first two months of 1920 and of 1919. The extraordinary shipments of wheat are also shown for the first two months of 1921 as 50,000,000 bushels, taking in wheat and flour equivalents, compared with 22,000,000 bushels for the same period of 1920 and 37,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period of 1919. These huge exports of wheat explain in large measure the relatively high prices for wheat, grain men assert.

The relative slump in various grains is shown clearly in comparison with a year ago at Milwaukee. No. 3 barley which now sells for 79 to 80 cents a bushel sold at \$1.68 a year ago. The present price is considerably less than half.

Oats that are now selling for 35 to 36 cents, the No. 3 White, sold a year ago at 97 to 99 cents. Oats are therefore close to one-third of the price a year ago.

No. 2 rye is now selling in Milwaukee around \$1.39 to \$1.40 as compared with about \$1.89 a year ago. Rye has therefore gone down only about 25 per cent.

The No. 3 Yellow corn that is now selling at 54 to 56 cents a bushel sold a year ago at \$1.67 to \$1.68. The present price is therefore about one-third of that of last year.

The No. 1 Northern wheat now sells in Milwaukee for \$1.45 to \$1.50 a bushel, as compared with \$2.85 to \$2.95 a year ago. Wheat prices have therefore been cut in half.

The above figures indicate that while wheat, oats and corn are off to about one-third of last year's prices, wheat has been cut in half, barley has been cut in half, and rye quotations have declined only about 25 per cent.

The remarkable popularity of Milwaukee as a corn market is being well maintained judging from the latest figures on corn receipts at the various markets. Milwaukee still stands third among the primary centers for receipts of corn compared with sixth place at the corresponding time a year ago. Chicago, of course, leads in corn receipts, followed by St. Louis with 12,000,000 bushels received by April 6 on the present crop year and more than 10,000,000 bushels at the Milwaukee market. Just at present the movement of corn to Milwaukee is light due to the activity of farmers with spring work. An excellent demand is reported for all the corn offered, it being wanted both for industrial purposes and for shipment out of Milwaukee.

The April rate of interest on advances at the Chamber of Commerce has been fixed at 8 per cent by the Finance Committee, indicating that money rates are still at the high point as far as the grain trade is concerned.

Milwaukee grain men report that they are getting excellent reports of crop conditions in this state. One report declares that spring started very early in Wisconsin in 1921, and that the early warmth permitted

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plowing much earlier than usual. Land has rapidly been fitted for the planting of oats, barley and Spring wheat. The spring is said to be far more favorable for the small grains than were the seasons of 1920 and 1919, in spite of the late freeze.

The farm labor supply in Wisconsin is also reported large, with a going wage of about \$50 a month, compared with something like \$80 a month a year ago for an experienced man.

The reports of acreage cutting of grains are also found to be "merely talk," so that full acreage of all the leading grains are confidently looked for in Wisconsin.

* * *

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is being operated on a daylight saving schedule, this being necessary in the last week of March to follow the daylight saving rule established at the Chicago Board of Trade. The daylight saving schedule for all Milwaukee will go into effect April 24, it having been adopted by referendum of the city's voters.

* * *

The grain trade on the Great Lakes opened up unusually early this year because of the absence of ice in the lakes. The very first charter was that of the steamer *Sir Thomas Shaughnessy*, booked through the office of Walter J. Fitzgerald. The vessel will carry 300,000 bushels of corn for delivery to Georgian Bay ports. A heavy grain trade on the lakes is looked for this season according to grain and vessel men who know conditions.

* * *

Among the new members elected by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce are: Floyd W. Shepard, representative of the W. C. Mitchell Company of Duluth in Milwaukee, and Hugh E. Hughes of the McLaughlin Grain Company of Minneapolis.

* * *

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has voted to continue the operation of the Transportation Department for another year and J. L. Bowlus was reappointed manager of the department because of his highly satisfactory service in the past year.

* * *

George A. Schroeder, the former manager of the Transportation Department of the Chamber of Commerce, has returned to Milwaukee after having spent several months in southern California. It is reported that Mr. Schroeder will become allied with one of the leading grain firms of the city, his wide experience in this field being of especial value.

* * *

Harry M. Stratton, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, and possibly one other delegate, will represent the Chamber at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held at Atlantic City in the last week of April.

* * *

Following the usual practice at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange was kept closed on Good Friday.

* * *

M. H. Ladd, the chief weigher of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has been elected president of the National Scale Men's Association. The election was held at Chicago, in March.

* * *

Tax questions are being agitated by the Wisconsin Legislature which will affect the grain interests of this state. The Edwards Bill was passed in the assembly by 61 to 25. This bill provides that the state shall get 10 per cent of the taxes on grain, the county 20 per cent and the city 70 per cent. At present the city gets all the grain revenue. The bill will have its chief effect on Milwaukee and Superior.

* * *

Milwaukee grain men declare that wheat is headed for the dollar mark in early fall and in fact some of them assert that wheat will sell well below a dollar some time during the coming crop year.

"Indications are for an unusually large crop of Winter wheat," declared P. P. Donahue, former president of the Chamber and one of the leading grain men here. Mr. Donahue has just made a long trip, going through the principal grain growing sections of the Southwest. He found from this investigation that the grain outlook is excellent, due largely to the mild winter which has prevailed in all sections.

* * *

Wisconsin farmers are taking a keen interest in the formation of the new concern to handle grain on a co-operative plan. Several meetings have been held at Madison and other points in the state and speakers have been brought in to explain the advantages of the new plan of marketing. Organization for the American Farm Bureau Federation is going on in a number of counties of the state and delegates attended the meeting held at Chicago to take national action.

* * *

Harry N. Wilson, aged 51, who has been recording grain sales at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for many years, is dead after an illness of about seven weeks following a heart attack. Mr. Wilson was well known to every grain dealer in the city as well as the allied trades. For a number of years, Mr. Wilson was associate editor

of *The Daily Trade Review*, the official grain and quotation paper of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wilson also published feed quotations. He was a member of the Milwaukee Press Club and also of the Chamber of Commerce. He leaves a wife and two step children.

* * *

Another recent death noted in Milwaukee grain circles is that of Henry J. Stark, secretary and treasurer of the old Pabst Brewing corporation, which was recently reorganized to become the Pabst corporation. Mr. Stark came from Germany when he was 12 years old and lived in Milwaukee practically the rest of his life. He spent more than 40 years in the employ of the Pabst Brewing Company interests and died at the age of 66. Mr. Stark is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Stella S. Lyon, and by two sons, Henry W. Stark and Herbert C. Stark.

* * *

Official reports show a large amount of oats on hand in Wisconsin unsold, the estimate being for more than 47,000,000 bushels, as compared with 29,600,000 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago.

* * *

Beer of 4 per cent alcoholic content will be brewed at Manitowoc for medicinal purposes under the ruling of the attorney general of the United States. The Manitowoc Products Company has been working on the problem for some time at Washington and permission was finally obtained. Under the plan a case of beer will be procured under the same conditions as a case of whiskey and be sold at drug stores on prescription only. In La Crosse, two breweries have been converted into factories and one concern has no bottling department. Two breweries are left making near beer—the Franz Bartl Brewing Company and the G. Heileman Brewing Company; they will be ready to make real beer as soon as permission can be obtained from the authorities.

A number of Milwaukee breweries are also said to be ready to make real beer if this is authorized by the Government. In some cases it is said brewers have large amounts of real beer on hand since near beer is made by de-alcoholization of real beer. The real beer is therefore on hand at all times before it has been "purified" for near beer sales.

* * *

Milwaukee harbor men will be interested in a move to make the Milwaukee River non-navigable for lake craft and make all bridges of the permanent type. With all the new harbor work of the city being concentrated on Jones Island and the Lake Michigan water front, there will be no need of using the Milwaukee River, it is said, for any water traffic except for barges.

The State Street bridge, now under construction here, has been raised four feet higher than other bridges and 16 feet above the water to permit the operation of barges only. This is the first step taken for the closing of the Milwaukee River to lake traffic. The closing, however, cannot take place until the lake front harbor facilities are fully provided. The Federal Government has full jurisdiction over such navigable waters. Ornamental bridges are expected to be an important part of the city beautiful program, once the bridges are permanently closed to general lake traffic, except barges.

* * *

The most recent figures on grain receipts at Milwaukee do not give a cheerful aspect on the tendency of farmers to sell grain. For the first week of April, total grain receipts at Milwaukee were 380 cars, compared with 577 cars the week before, 545 cars a year ago and 775 car loads two years ago. Trade is at least 25 to 30 per cent under normal and only half of what was offered two years ago for the corresponding period.

In the receipts for the past week, there were 138 cars of corn, 129 car loads of barley, 39 cars of oats, 34 cars of wheat, 33 cars of rye and 7 cars of flax. This indicates fairly large receipts of corn and barley, while trade in oats has dropped down to small proportions.

Grain men declare that the poor showing for the past week may be exceptional and that trade will revive promptly with the passing of the busiest part of the spring season.

* * *

Agitation is still going on among Milwaukee grain men for the deep waterway via the St. Lawrence River. The Association of Commerce of Milwaukee has telegraphed President Harding urging the reinstatement of Obadiah Gardner of Maine as chairman of the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada, which is investigating the feasibility of the St. Lawrence project. Sentiment in Milwaukee appears to be very strong for the retention of Gardner on the International Joint Commission as chairman. The Chamber of Commerce was represented at the last hearing on the St. Lawrence project at Detroit. Wisconsin delegates who attended the meeting declared on their return that they are highly confident that the St. Lawrence deep waterway will materialize.

Charles A. Sauthoff, secretary to Governor Blaine of Wisconsin, attended the conference to learn if New York had any real reasons for fighting the St. Lawrence project. He planned to get the facts for report to the Wisconsin legislature. He returned

however, believing that New York has not presented any opposing arguments that are really valid. Mr. Sauthoff declared that the new waterway is vital to Wisconsin because it has ports on both Lake Superior and Lake Michigan and because its farmers as well as manufacturers must have a direct route across the sea for their products.

Mr. Sauthoff also renewed his appeal at the conference for all the lake ports to ask the shipping board to return the ships that have been taken off the Great Lakes. With hundreds of ships idle, there is a concerted attempt in Wisconsin to get back several ships for service on the Great Lakes. High freight rates have still further encouraged the movements for the return of the lake shipping.

* * *

The decidedly bearish trend in the grain markets due to the British strike and other factors, is shown in the decline in the first week of April of about 6 to 10 cents for wheat, and 3 to 5 cents for barley, while corn advanced to 1½ cents.

INDIANAPOLIS

EARL BULLOCK - CORRESPONDENT

GRAIN dealers in Indianapolis appear to be little affected by the efforts of the farmers' organizations to form one big pool for the grain marketing of the United States. The grain dealers here believe that in the first place it will be impossible to hold such an unwieldy organization together, and in the next place if such a thing were accomplished, the farmers would be violating the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

* * *

Out of respect for the memory of the founder of the company, Judson M. Bemis, the Bemis Bros.' Bag Company and its auxiliary, the Indianapolis Bleaching Company, were closed April 9. Mr. Bemis died at his home at Boston, Mass., April 6, and funeral services and burial were held April 11. Mr. Bemis, who was the pioneer in America in the bag and container manufacturing industry, founded the company bearing his name at St. Louis, Mo., in 1858. Seven years later, his brother Stephen became a partner in the business, which has had a wonderful growth. The company now owns and operates 11 large bag manufacturing plants in various parts of the country, as well as several cotton mills. During his long service in the industry Mr. Bemis became a national figure in the bag and grain business, as his products were and are used extensively as grain and flour containers.

* * *

Joseph E. Loughry of Monticello, Ind., 78 years old, died April 8 at St. Vincent's hospital here after an illness of several days. Mr. Loughry was a Civil War veteran and well known in the milling business in northern Indiana. He was an uncle of Chester Loughry, recently appointed secretary of the Public Service Commission by Governor McCray.

* * *

C. W. Loughry will succeed Frank P. Litschert as secretary of the Indiana Public Service Commission on May 1, when the service body will be reorganized. The new secretary is one of the leading young business men of northern Indiana, being part owner of a large milling concern. He is a graduate of Indiana University and the Indiana University Law School. Mr. Litschert, who will retire as secretary of the commission, was private secretary to ex-Governor Goodrich and his appointment to the service body place was a temporary one following the resignation of Carl Mote at the end of the Goodrich administration.

* * *

The Central States Milling Company of Logansport, Ind., will soon occupy their new building which is now nearing completion, and the mill is expected to be in operation by June 1. The mill is the first of its kind in Logansport since the abandonment of old water power mills.

* * *

According to E. E. Reynolds, an officer of the Indiana Farmers Federation, there was a discussion of preparatory plans for the organization of the Indiana branch of the Farmers National Grain Sales Agency, which is being formed under the direction of the Committee of Seventeen, appointed by the National Farmers Federation, by three members of the committee and members of various farmers' grain organizations in this state at the Claypool Hotel. A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove, Ia.; C. V. Gregory, Chicago, and one other, whose name is not known to the Indiana office, were present at the meeting.

* * *

Lawrence A. Orr has filed suit in Superior Court asking judgment of \$10,000 against Richard Hagans, of Greenfield, A. N. Fisher, and A. E. Hartley. He says he and the defendants organized a company last June to operate a flour mill and grain elevator at Greenfield, with a capital stock of \$75,000. Hagans was to turn over his flour mill and elevator

to the company in return for \$30,000 of the stock, the plaintiff says, and a commission of 10 per cent was to be paid on sales of stock in the company. Orr says the defendants refused to complete the organization of the company after the sale of stock had begun. He says he is entitled to \$2,500 in stock in the company, \$2,500 in commissions for the sale of stock and \$3,000 for his services as a director of the company.

Upon charges of embezzlement and grand larceny, Judge James A. Collins, in the criminal court, sentenced Maurice Maney, age 30, formerly cashier of the Indianapolis office of the Cleveland Grain Company, in the Board of Trade Building, to the state prison for from one to 14 years and fined him \$1,000 and costs. About \$11,000 of the company's money had been embezzled by Maney during a period of six years.

Charles B. Riley, secretary of both the Indiana Grain Dealers Association and the Indiana Millers Association, has just returned from a two months' vacation in Florida. He stated after going into the grain situation upon his return, that he rarely ever saw the grain market so sluggish. He, together with others interested in the business here, believes that after corn had been planted this spring the farmers will start delivering, but little activity is expected before that time.

E. M. Haynes, head of the Haynes Milling Company at Portland, Ind., together with three other brothers, among whom was Elwood Haynes, president of the Haynes Automobile Company, recently presented the city of Portland with a large tract of very valuable land adjoining that city to be used as a public park.

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

CONDITIONS in the local hay, grain and feed industry continue about the same as they have been for the past several months, demand being only for small lots. There is so much uncertainty in connection with steady lowering of prices, that no one is buying in any quantities, or carrying stocks of any size.

The year has been a poor one with every division of the trade, the retailers not having been especially busy or having shown any large profits through reducing in markets, and being forced frequently to sell at cost or below. Jobbers have been taking losses frequently on cars before they even arrive. The elevator operators have also had a poor season, as the amount of grain carried on storage has been abnormally small.

While there have been some fair amounts of oats carried at times, the corn holdings have never been at anything like normal this season, and practically all wheat received has been handled direct by the mills, as they have been buying very closely and have not needed their own capacity throughout most of the season.

Spring business is worse than usual due to the volume of cheap grain in the country and very fair stocks of hay. This along with very early as well as good grass has resulted in less demand from country feeders.

Feed prices are gradually working lower as a result of cheaper wheat, and failure of feeders to take feed at high prices with cheap hominy feed and grain at hand. Bran is quoted at prices ranging from \$26 to \$28; mixed feed, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$28 to \$30; and hominy feed, \$25 to \$26. Cottonseed meal is off, and 41 per cent stock is quoted at \$29 to \$30.

Corn and oats have been much weaker with No. 2 White corn carrying a little premium, No. 2 White being quoted at around 61 to 65 cents; mixed, 62 to 63 cents; and Yellow, 63 to 64 cents. Oats are quoted at 44 cents; No. 2 Mixed, 43 cents and No. 3 White, 43 1/2 cents.

Freight rates are now more favorable to movement of Kentucky grain as a result of intrastate rates having been knocked out in Indiana, placing freight rates in that state on the same basis as interstate rates, and again placing Louisville shippers on a competitive basis for southern Indiana business.

The hay market at Louisville has been steadily higher than the Cincinnati market due to the fact that there is not much consignment hay coming on this market, and nearly all of it is bought outright. Most of the hay now coming to Louisville is from northern Indiana, while some little river hay is still coming in. There has been a slightly better hay demand from out in the state and the South. Hay prices are weaker with baled Timothy in car lots, No. 1, quoted

at \$23@24 a ton; No. 2, \$20@21; mixed, No. 1, \$21@22; No. 2, \$18@19; Clover, No. 1, \$19@20; No. 2, \$16@17; wheat and oat straw, \$13@15; rye straw, \$16@17.

Cash wheat is being quoted delivered Louisville at around \$1.50 a bushel, which has forced flour down to around \$9 a barrel for the best grades. Mills are operating about four days a week, which is resulting in some fair supplies of feed and weakness in the market. Demand for low grade flours are increasing in the South, which is cutting down costs to the bone.

Reports received from various sections of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, indicate that the winter wheat crop is in fine shape, and should show a good yield. While there are some reports of insect damage, it is realized that there couldn't be a crop of wheat without some such reports, so they are not being taken very seriously.

A conference of grain men was held in the Louisville Board of Trade Rooms on April 5, with James W. Wesson, Bureau of Markets, and Dr. R. E. Doolittle, Central District of the Bureau of Chemistry, both connected with the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of explaining more thoroughly rules and regulations governing blending and mixing of grains, feeds, etc., and marking of such packages. Similar hearings were arranged at Cairo, Nashville and Memphis.

R. D. Riedling, Louisville, hay and grain dealer, has taken over the hay and grain business of Arnold, Borden & Co., and the latter organization is dissolving its corporation.

J. H. Godfrey, of the Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, Ky., has started a fight on unfair freight rates on fuel, alleging that rates to Lexington from the nearby eastern Kentucky coal fields are higher than to Louisville and Cincinnati, much further removed.

The Bryant Feed Company, capital \$6,000, has been chartered in Louisville by J. H. Bryant, I. C. Bryant and Hugh Calloway.

The Farmers Milling Company, Columbia, Ky., capital \$24,000, has been chartered by J. S. Knifley, S. E. Shively and L. W. Bennett.

W. B. Weatherford, 28 years of age, former employe of the Ballard & Ballard Company, Louisville, was recently arrested charged with stealing several electric motors from the mills. He was trying to sell one of them for \$150 when arrested. Another was found in a shed at the rear of his home. He admitted having sold two others.

The Bon Ton Flour Mills, Nicholasville, Ky., were burned on April 2, along with grain and manufactured products, the estimated loss being given at \$50,000 in a press dispatch.

The Paint Lick Milling Company, on the Garrard and Madison border, was burned on April 6, the loss being \$6,000. The plant was owned by W. O. Anderson and R. L. Hill. It was about 12 miles from Richmond, Ky.

CINCINNATI

HARRY A. KENNY - CORRESPONDENT

WHILE the wheat market was generally affected by bearish influences during the month of March, the Government report early in April did much to stimulate trading for several days. Receipts for the month were again very light, setting a record for the year. Cash prices were not affected so extensively, but held steady to a higher shade. Export inquiries were reduced. Prices were for the most part out of line with competitive markets.

The corn market was quiet throughout the month and as a whole rather steady. Local demand was lacking and receipts, though moderate, were ample. Yellow grades appeared at best request throughout the month and were at a premium. As was the case during other months the market was stirred by sudden flurries at times. There were indications that White of top grade would appear in best demand during the month of April.

The hay market was only moderately active with underlying conditions of dullness and a tendency to further sag, though slight advances were present to add interest at intervals. Frequent rains caused many suspensions of plugging track operations. Receipts were for the most part large. Clover, Alfalfa and low grades of all kinds constituted most of the receipts and shippers were advised to negotiate purchases of most of these at lower prices so as to meet the declines which are expected to continue. Fur-

ther declines are expected and predicted freely. This condition exists although smaller receipts are reflected from country notices received by the trade.

Belief that the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange would return to Exchange Hall, Chamber of Commerce, were expressed by members of the trade last month when it was announced that William Culkins, resigning street railway director, would accept the position as executive secretary of the Chamber. When the Exchange opened following the announcement, the members gave "three cheers for Bill." The Exchange withdrew from the Chamber of Commerce headquarters when C. R. Hebble was made executive. Mr. Culkins resigned recently as street railway director to accept the position he held several years ago with the Chamber of Commerce. He conferred informally with grain men regarding the proposed change in the location of the Exchange.

George Henry Lewis, 55 years old, vice-president and general manager of the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills Company, died in that city last month. Lawrenceburg and the community at large lost one of its best and most active citizens in the death of Mr. Lewis, who was born at Oswestry, Wales, on March 23, 1866. The success of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company is largely the result of Mr. Lewis' broad capacity and untiring efforts. Mr. Lewis took up his residence in Lawrenceburg in 1900 and accepted the position of superintendent of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company. Four years later he was promoted to secretary and manager. Subsequently he acquired a considerable stockholding in-



THE LATE GEORGE HENRY LEWIS

terest and in 1911 was elected, vice-president and general manager and a member of the Board of Directors, which responsible position he occupied until his death.

For several terms, Mr. Lewis served as President of the Operative Millers of America and held other official positions with the Millers National Federation, Indiana Millers Association and the Indiana Grain Dealers Association. Mr. Lewis also served as a director of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and one term as vice-president, a compliment rarely extended to non-residents of the city. He was a director of the Dearborn National Bank of Lawrenceburg, The Dearborn Baking Company, Aurora, Ill., and trustee of the Lawrenceburg Public Library.

In addition to the many responsible positions occupied in a business way, Mr. Lewis always found time to use his best efforts and influence for the general welfare and other good causes outside of the immediate community. Those with whom he was closely associated recognized that it was largely due to the severe strain of his many civic and war work activities in addition to his regular business that resulted in his first physical breakdown several years ago, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He is survived by his widow and one sister.

Following the announcement of the railroads that they will furnish cars and engines free of cost to transport the millions of bushels of wheat that have been donated by the farmers of this country for the relief of the starving people of Europe and China, the Covington Lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, agreed to donate their services for one trip to handle this grain. The following statement was sent to the railroads by the brotherhood: "Since the railroads are giving such able assistance in this matter the firemen in the Cincinnati terminal and on the Kentucky division feel it to be their duty and have agreed to donate their services for one trip. We

feel that we owe this much, at least, to the general public, and to our employers and above all, to the relief of the millions of starving women and children across the seas."

* * *

The Ubiko Milling Company, Carthage Road, St. Bernard, is to build a \$100,000 addition as a means of effecting a general expansion of manufacturing facilities, officials of the company announces. The Ferro Concrete Construction Company has been given the general contract for the work. The building is to be of concrete construction with dimensions 90 by 50 feet and a height of 50 feet.

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Ray Herzog, formerly associated with the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, is now associated with Bunting, Hill & Co. as manager of the traffic department.

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Chris Hornikle, vice-president of the Washington Milling Company, Cincinnati, who lives on Colerain Pike, played the role of Good Samaritan one night last month. The driver of an automobile, accompanied by a party, had driven his machine into a fire alarm box, overturning the car. Chris dashed out, picked up the injured and conveyed them to their home in his machine after he had ascertained that their injuries were not serious.

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Pliny Gale, successful shipper and receiver of grain at Indianapolis, Ind., was a visitor here to spend the week-end with his brother, A. C. Gale, of the A. C. Gale Grain Company.

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John W. Fisher, hay and grain dealer, who is the oldest living member of the Chamber of Commerce, celebrated his ninety-second birthday last month. He was present on the floor of 'Change as usual.

* * *

A number of legal battles culminated last month in Judge Frank R. Gusweiler's court when Lyman Perin and Vinton Perin, formerly doing business as Perin Brothers, received a judgment of \$1,215 on a breach of contract suit involving the purchase of 1,000 bags of corn flour from the Felss Milling Company.

* * *

Quick work on the part of the Cincinnati Fire Department prevented a serious blaze last month at the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Company's warehouse, 106 East Water Street, when fire broke out from undetermined origin in a pile of sacks on the first floor. The loss was estimated at \$500.

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B. J. Drummond, executive secretary and traffic manager of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, attended a conference of shippers and railroad officials in Chicago recently relative to present transportation conditions.

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The amount of wheat on Ohio farms on April 1, according to the State-Federal crop report, was \$6,609,000 bushels, or 30 per cent of the 1920 crop, against 10,247,000, or 19 per cent of the 1919 crop.

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C. C. Groff, flour commission merchant of Mt. Healthy, a suburb of Cincinnati, has been elected to the membership of the Chamber of Commerce.

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During the past month the Early & Daniel Company remodeled and rearranged its offices in the Carew Building, giving the employees more room. Additional offices were created and some new office appliances installed.

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William Riley, partner in the McQuillan Company, hay merchants, with offices in the Duttonhofer Building, is planning to spend his vacation in the woods of Michigan and Canada, hunting and fishing this summer.

* * *

Traffic Manager B. J. Drummond of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange addressed the Exchange last month on the "Transportation Problems Confronting the Shippers." In the course of his address Mr. Drummond said, in part:

The shippers' dollar buys less transportation service today than ever before. With prices of hundreds of commodities at or closely approaching pre-war levels transportation service is being furnished at rates 100% higher than five years ago. The record is too replete with instances that show rail rates consume the entire profit of the producer. So-called low grade commodities such as hay when shipped to comparatively near-by markets bring prices that leave the producer little if anything after transportation charges are deducted.

Thousands of tons of food products are not moving under existing rates as experience has shown that the freight charge exceeds the value of the produce. Both carriers and shippers are in agreement that rates have reached the saturation point; in other words, are greater than the traffic will bear. Based upon the latest returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1920, approximately 60 cents went to cover the compensation of the operatives, 30 cents to cover materials and supplies, 7 cents to cover taxes, rentals, claims, etc., and the balance to cover return on capital investment. It is quite apparent where to look for the cause of high rates.

Mr. Drummond went on to analyze the present railroad situation, covering its financial and economic phases, and set forth at considerable length a proposed plan for capitalizing the various elements, money, brains and brawn which enter into the business of producing transportation, to the end that each be compensated in proportion to their contribution.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

April 20-22—Western Grain Dealers Association, Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

April 27, 28—Missouri Grain Dealers Association, St. Louis, Mo.

May 10, 11—Illinois Grain Dealers Association, Peoria.

May 18, 19—Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association, Oklahoma City.

May 24-26—Kansas Grain Dealers Association, Kansas City, Mo.

June 9, 10—American Feed Manufacturers Association, St. Louis.

June 19, 20—Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association, St. Louis, Mo.

June 21-23—American Seed Trade Association, St. Louis, Mo.

June 22, 23—Ohio Grain Dealers Association, Toledo.

June 22-24—Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Association, Minneapolis.

August 23, 24—National Hay Association, Chicago, Ill.

August 26—Michigan Hay & Grain Association, Detroit.

October 10-12—Grain Dealers National Association, Chicago.

OKLAHOMA FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE ELECTS

The recently elected Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association have chosen the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, Walter Jesse, of Supply; vice-president, George Hyde of Shattuck; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Murphy of Enid.

INSURANCE MEN HOLD MEETING

About 250 members of the Mill & Elevator Field Men's Association attended the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of that association on March 15-18 at Kansas City, Mo. The principal subjects under discussion were field work for insuring mills and elevators and fire prevention. Preceding the convention, 25 field representatives of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis held their annual conference.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL TO MEET AT CHICAGO

The Board of Directors of the Grain Dealers National Association has voted to hold the 1921 convention of this organization at Chicago, Ill., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 10, 11 and 12.

Headquarters for the convention have not yet been selected. They will be announced later.

A big attendance is expected at the Chicago convention owing to the central location of the city.

MISSOURI DEALERS AT ST. LOUIS

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association is to be held on April 27 and 28 in St. Louis. The convention headquarters will be at the Planters Hotel.

The secretary in his preliminary announcement of the meeting says "It will be a strictly business meeting from start to finish and every subject will be of personal interest to your firm." Every grain dealer in Missouri is urged to attend the meeting.

MISSOURI FARMERS ASSOCIATION AT SEDALIA

The Missouri Farmers Grain Dealers Association held a very satisfactory and enthusiastic meeting on March 16 and 17 at Sedalia. The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, P. E. Donnell, Waco; first vice-president, Thad Snow, Charleston; second vice-president, W. R. Crowther, Golden City; secretary, John Sheay, Columbia. The grain men voted to hold the 1922 annual meeting at Moberly.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SCALEMEN

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Scalemen's Association held on March 15 to 17 in Chicago, was well attended and proved to be highly interesting and instructive. Among the principal speakers were H. A. Foss, H. C. Howe, Geo. A. Wells and Henry L. Goemann, all well-known to grain dealers and shippers throughout the country.

H. A. Foss, chairman of the Committee on Grain

Weighing, in submitting the report of that committee, said that the work of the Grain Weighing Committee had been done in conjunction with the terminal grain weighing masters. The last meeting of the Weighmasters' Scalesmen's Conference was held in Minneapolis on October 10, 1920; the next meeting of the joint committee of weighmasters and scalemen would be held at the time of the annual convention of the Grain Dealers National.

Henry L. Goemann in his address said that it was time that the trade adopt the recommendations of the shippers committee in Docket No. 9009 in order to get better weights.

H. M. Ladd, chief weigher of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was elected president of the Association.

NEW ARBITRATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

E. W. Crouch of McGregor, Texas, has been appointed chairman of Arbitration Committee Number Four of the Grain Dealers National Association, succeeding C. E. Patteson of Memphis, Tenn., who recently asked that he be relieved from arbitration work. Mr. Crouch is a former president of the Texas Grain Dealers Association and has the confidence of all the grain men in that state.

President Clement has appointed C. E. Munn of the Munn Brokerage Company of Little Rock, Ark., to fill the vacancy in the committee made by Mr. Patteson's resignation.

The committee as it now stands consists of: E. W. Crouch, chairman; E. Wilkinson, Birmingham, Ala.; and C. E. Munn.

EASTERN FEDERATION OF FEED MERCHANTS MEETS

The adoption of a uniform sales form and "The Activities of Co-operative Buying Organizations" were the topics under discussion at the mid-winter meeting of the New England division of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. About 100 members of the Association attended the meeting, held on March 25 at Worcester, Mass.

The system of co-operative buying was vigorously condemned as an old co-operative scheme piloted by promoters who had no real interest in the farmer's welfare. O. E. M. Kellar, of the Arcady Farms Milling Company of Chicago, and Grant Wright were the principal speakers condemning the co-operative buying plan.

The question of uniform sales forms was left with a joint committee, composed of men from the Federation and the manufacturers, which will report at the next meeting of the Federation. Attempts will be made to adopt a uniform sales contract to eliminate all ambiguity accompanying the different forms of contracts. The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p. m., and was followed by a dinner and entertainment.

INDIANA FARMER DEALERS MEET

The midwinter meeting of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Association was held at Wabash, Ind. Following a discussion the resolutions were adopted, asking immediate action on the part of Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of getting prompt and reliable crop reports from foreign countries; favored legislation providing for waterway from Great Lakes to ocean; asked readjustment of existing freight rates; charged that there is an obvious and unjust discrimination against products of farm in favor of products of manufacture; petitioned the Congress for adequate protection to the basic industry of agriculture against importation of foreign agricultural products; declared its readiness to co-operate with any agency in any practical plan for the stabilizing of market prices.

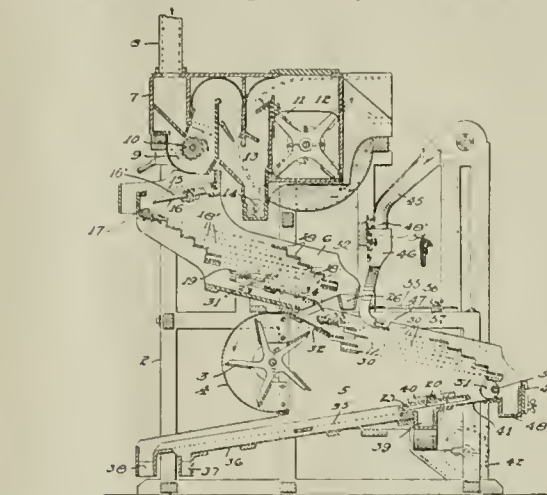
Officers named for the following year were J. S. Minch, Chalmers, president; C. E. Barracks, Frankton, first vice-president; M. P. Hill, Lafayette, second vice-president; Frank Gaspie, Oxford, treasurer, and E. G. McCollum, Indianapolis, secretary. Directors—F. W. Moore, Otterbien; Frank Tippey, Marion; William Stephenson, Muncie; John Jackson, Centerville; Frank Gaspie, Oxford; H. E. Van Nuys, Thornton; O. E. Williams, Laketon; Fred Roberts, Monticello, and James Mauck, Middleton.

FOR two years in succession a Missourian has been declared champion corn grower of the United States, and the *Farm Journal* at Philadelphia recently awarded the gold medal to J. R. Shelton of Holden, Mo., in recognition of this honor. Mr. Shelton's five-acre average in the recent contest, figured on the basis of 15½ per cent moisture content, amounted to 129.2 bushels, his nearest competitor being an Indiana farmer with a yield of 128.8 bushels.

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

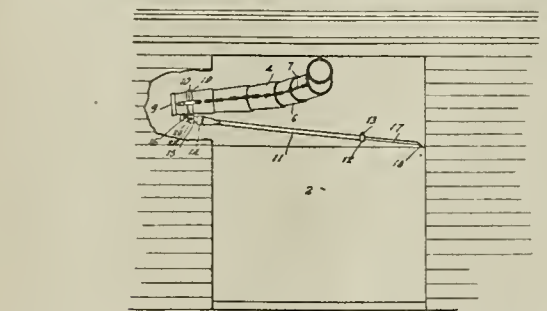
Bearing Date of February 1, 1921
Automatic feed regulating means for weighing machines.—George Hoepner, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 21, 1918. No. 1,367,047.
Grain separator.—Richard L. Owens, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed April 25, 1916. No. 1,366,928. See cut.

Claim: The combination, in a machine of the class described, with a vibrating shoe provided with a gang of sieves, and with an inclined deck arranged beneath said sieves, of a longitudinally movable repeat board



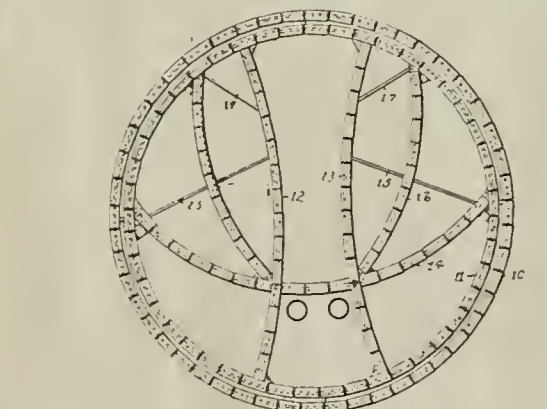
or deck arranged between the lowermost sieve of said gang and said inclined deck and parallel substantially with said sieves and deck whereby the amount of material that reaches the inclined deck, after passing through the lowermost sieve, may be regulated, substantially as described.

Bearing Date of February 8, 1921
Spout support.—John Jenkins, Kennedy, Sask., Canada. Filed January 22, 1920. No. 1,367,548. See cut.
Claim: In a spout support, a pipe having one end formed into a socket, a leg having one end slidably received within the pipe and the other end formed



into a piercing point, a jam screw adjustably fastening the leg to the pipe, a shank mounted in the socket and provided with a bayonet slot and an attaching band clamped around the spout and provided on the underside of the spout with a bolt entering the bayonet slot.

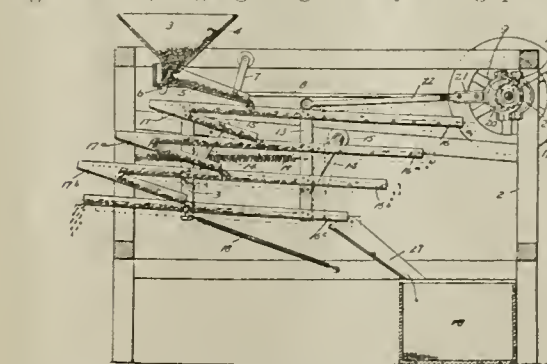
Grain elevator.—Halver R. Straight, Adel, Iowa. Filed September 9, 1918. No. 1,367,929. See cut.
Claim: In a structure of the class described, the combination of a reinforced outer circular wall, and a



series of partition walls, each formed of a curved reinforced tile arch, said partitions focusing on two common points.

Wild pea separator.—Charles L. Palmer and John R. Hollister, Sleepy Eye, Minn. Filed June 16, 1919. No. 1,368,746. See cut.

Claim: A machine of the class described comprising a frame, a gang of grain separating pans pivot-



ally supported in said frame and means for delivering the grain to be separated upon the upper pan of the gang, each pan having a flat comparatively long

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

separating surface whereon the material to be separated is delivered between the middle portion and the upper ends of the pans, means for gradually imparting a smooth, initial, backward, non-feeding movement to said pans and a subsequent rapid pitching forward movement in a combined horizontal and vertical direction terminating abruptly at the limit of the stroke of said operating means, the elongated substantially cylindrical seeds such as wheat being fed forwardly and upwardly by the pitching motion of said gang at the end of its forward stroke while the spherical seeds separated from the elongated ones by the pitching motion of the gang will roll by gravity to the discharge end of the pans.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are the receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for March:

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	749,477	1,069,820	919,865	905,152
Corn, bus....	5,139,507	463,165	3,718,528	89,904
Oats, bus....	145,193	995,518	2,254	891,758
Barley, bus...	96,674	42,306	125,000	16,807
Rye, bus....	960,105	2,922,073	955,739	3,182,665
Hay, tons....	1,558	3,485		
Flour, bbls...	93,948	363,368	40,832	344,040

CHICAGO—Reported by John R. Mauff, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	2,218,000	977,000	1,484,000	1,375,000
Corn, bus....	15,743,000	8,149,000	10,716,000	2,804,000
Oats, bus....	6,089,000	5,568,000	5,488,000	4,679,000
Barley, bus...	828,000	959,000	399,000	269,000
Rye, bus....	218,000	829,000	172,000	901,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	4,056,000	3,115,000	5,387,000	3,365,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	4,062,000	2,239,000	2,918,000	856,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs...	1,955,000	3,660,000	4,884,000	2,513,000
Flax Seed, bus.	45,000	84,000	8,000	11,000
Hay, tons....	12,177	27,626	2,212	9,356
Flour, bbls...	1,142,000	785,000	688,000	686,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by G. F. Munson, chief inspector of the Grain & Hay Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	202,800	145,200	188,400	140,400
Shelled Corn, bus....	451,200	349,200	238,800	153,200
Oats, bus....	492,000	430,000	336,000	208,000
Barley, bus...	1,300	5,200		
Rye, bus....	13,200	3,600	20,400	1,200
Ear Corn, bus.	22,400	80,000		
Hay, tons....	9,482	12,386		
Feed, tons....	1,350	3,750		

CLEVELAND—Reported by F. H. Baer, traffic commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	39,556	48,753	132,561	79,345
Corn, bus....	402,220	149,701	15,184	31,384
Oats, bus....	329,524	242,540	99,981	10,078
Barley, bus...	9,269	17,435	1,265	
Hay, tons....	1,645	3,266	6	

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. Macdonald, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	897,631	418,655	462,049	313,276
Corn, bus....	568,411		11,163	
Oats, bus....	889,154	57,162	4,175	137,807
Barley, bus...	3,212	30,157	2,754	2,917
Rye, bus....	327,898	1,010,464	244,998	
Flax, bus....	46,617	93,415	50,594	65,043
Flour, bbls...			46,510	49,735

FT. WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	4,367,792	2,472,958	2,271,353	2,370,851
Corn, bus....	3,112	4,521	3,112	1,527
Oats, bus....	4,740,665	810,865	897,651	619,413
Barley, bus...	1,180,196	478,061	232,002	88,994
Rye, bus....	155,049	77,215	39,398	
Flax Seed, lbs.	279,815	45,627	94,879	16,528
Mixed Grain, lbs.	1,999,325	1,210,532	402,600	344,414

GALVESTON—Reported by H. A. Wickstrom, chief inspector of the Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...			5,025,192	639,286
Corn, bus....			55,923	
Barley, bus...				244,920
Rye, bus....			138,014	95,000

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	187,200	141,700	72,800	117,000
Corn, bus....	1,514,800	1,911,000	1,239,000	1,506,400
Oats, bus....	1,068,000	1,198,000	1,040,000	1,240,000
Rye, bus....	16,800	16,800	4,200	19,600

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Reported by E. D. Bigelow, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	5,783,400	5,219,100	5,636,250	3,366,900
Corn, bus....	2,418,750	1,503,750	697,500	715,000
Oats, bus....	447,100	756,500	463,500	520,500
Barley, bus...	232,500	325,500	118,300	163,800
Rye, bus....	28,400	81,400	45,100	91,600
Kaffir Corn, bus.	568,700	741,400	364,000	363,000
Hay, tons....	23,124	78,576	14,676	43,860
Flour, bbls...	65,975	64,350	314,900	239,850

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	288,900	341,700	166,600	395,960
Corn, bus....	3,110,625	1,626,300	1,541,725	565,760
Oats, bus....	1,072,305	2,123,810	470,300	897,400
Barley, bus...	704,520	607,620	163,570	222,800
Rye, bus....	110,390	427,950	104,180	443,350
Timothy Seed, lbs.	979,286	44,152	304,381	429,172
Clover Seed, lbs.	872,921	466,439	1,647,565	317,993
Flax Seed, bus.	20,700	31,710		1,400
Feed, tons....	1,440	3,030	17,871	17,965
Hay, tons....	1,466	2,868	278	636
Flour, bbls...	156,630	33,950	106,950	39,060

LOS ANGELES—Reported by M. D. Thiebaud, secretary of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	151	114		
Corn, bus....	23	37		
Oats, bus....	19	7		
Barley, bus...	82	60		
Rye, bus....	1	1		
Mild and Kaffir Corn, bus...	179	174		
Hay, tons....	266	277		
Flour, bbls...	174	114		

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	7,398,360	6,533,700	4,525,790	2,598,720
Corn, bus....	1,273,190	575,950	1,143,000	546,930
Oats, bus....	1,433,920	1,078,520	1,101,310	1,395,740
Barley, bus...	1,160,610	848,820	875,130	815,380
Rye, bus....	403,610	732,760	379,210	1,055,140
Flax Seed, bus.	421,260	427,670	61,560	35,150
Hay, tons....	2,309	1,928	1,327,769	1,150,290
Flour, bbls...	88,035	49,624	160	681

MONTREAL—Reported by George Hadrill, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	1,318,868	168,527		
Corn, bus....	4,095	1,607		
Oats, bus....	213,407	628,429		
Barley, bus...	180,939	116,156		
Rye, bus....		766		
Flax Seed, bus.	13,071	35,094		
Hay, bales...	27,161	53,158		
Flour, sacks...	89,452	124,960		

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by Geo. S. Colby, chief inspector and weighmaster of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...			3,945,584	1,342,485
Corn, bus....			2,617,054	66,355
Oats, bus....			32,710	98,835
Barley, bus...			27,010	373,362
Rye, bus....			222,857	

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	1,081,800		2,294,000	
Corn, bus....	3,019,400		3,076,000	
Oats, bus....	598,000		135,000	
Barley, bus...	372,200		462,000	
Rye, bus....	21,000		217,000	
Timothy Seed, bags			1,711	
Clover Seed, bags			1,751	
Other Grass Seed, lbs....	600			
Flax Seed, bus.	3,200			
Hay, tons....	10,039		219 bales	
Flour, bbls...	953,055		982,000	

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	1,162,800	996,000	1,450,800	1,028,400
Corn, bus....	2,203,600	2,150,400	1,960,000	1,983,800
Oats, bus....	650,000	1,196,000	594,000	1,174,000
Barley, bus...	72,000	48,600	52,200	30,600
Rye, bus....	57,200	155,100	63,800	268,400

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat, bus...	86,600	155,200	80,400	123,600
Corn, bus....	1,922,200	2,622,600	1,845,550	1,710,900
Oats, bus....	787,600	1,239,000	967,950	1,337,100
Barley, bus...	65,800	124,800	56,000	41,600
Rye, bus....	42,000	43,400	34,800	130,800
Mill Feed, tons	10,860	14,220	12,940	18,210
Seeds, bus....	18	120,000	180,000	150,000
Hay, tons....	780	1,940	570	760
Flour, bbls...	271,700	244,100	247,600	288,200

PHILADELPHIA



CANADA

A. W. Littleproud, grain dealer of Inwood, Ont., has sold his grain business to the United Elevator Company.

The U. G. G. Elevator at Doreenlee, Alta., has been closed for the season. O. G. Olstad, the agent, has gone to Rimbey.

The Bethany Farmers Elevator Company, Ltd., of Bethany, Man., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The capital stock of the Wm. Rennie Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., has been increased from \$150,000 to \$500,000.

A Randolph Drier has been installed in the plant of J. O. Duke at Ruthven, Ont. The plant will be ready for operation on seed corn.

The Taylor Milling & Elevator Company, Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta., has made arrangements to dissolve and to dispose of its elevator and mill.

The Goose Lake Elevator at Wadena, Sask., has been torn down and will be removed to Spalding where it will be rebuilt and put into operation.

The contract has been let by the Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd., for the erection of a 25,000-bushel reinforced concrete elevator and warehouse at Brantford, Ont.

THE DAKOTAS

Frank Pettyjohn has leased the Horstman Company's elevator located at Harrold, S. D.

The Farmers Equity Elevator at McIntosh, S. D., is under the management of Otto Muench.

Billigmeier & Heil are succeeded in business at Wellsburg, N. D., by the Great Western Grain Company.

Position as agent for the Western Elevator Company at Warner, S. D., is now filled by Floyd Bradley.

A Fairbanks Morse Engine of 10 horsepower has been installed in the plant of the Cargill Elevator Company of Finley, N. D.

D. Haffy, who has been manager of the Equity Elevator Company of Tower City, N. D., has resigned his position as such.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Anamoose, N. D., is succeeded in business there by the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company.

T. Thronson has given up his position as manager of the Omemee Farmers Elevator of Omemee, N. D. He will engage in farming.

W. H. Gallep has resigned as manager of the Equity Elevator at Petersburg, N. D., and is succeeded by Peter Erickson, formerly of Wendell, Minn.

J. Weixel is no longer in the firm of Hieb, Opp & Weixel at Eureka, S. D. He has taken over the elevator business; Hieb & Opp will continue the farm implement business.

A new office has been completed at Argusville, N. D., for the National Elevator Company. The driveway has been extended and a new oil house built. The plant has also been equipped with a grain cleaner.

The capacity of the Cheyenne Elevator Company at Cheyenne, S. D., is to be enlarged, either by the erection of a new elevator or by increasing the capacity of the old one.

INDIANA

The elevator at New Lebanon, Ind., has been purchased by the Sullivan Mill & Elevator Company.

A new feed grinder has been installed in the plant of the Wunston Grain Company of Frankton, Ind.

W. S. DeArmond is succeeded as manager for the Farmers Elevator Company of La Crosse, Ind., by C. C. Siebenthal.

The capital stock of the Farmers Grain Company operating at Carlos City, Ind., has been increased from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

The Farmers Elevator at Francesville, Ind., is under the management of John L. Zink of Mansfield, Ill. He succeeds C. T. Morrow.

The Farmers Co-operative Company of Sheridan, Ind., has let the contract for remodeling its elevator. A 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale is to be installed in the plant.

A motor driven attrition mill has been installed in the elevator of the Urmston Grain Company of

Indianapolis, Ind. The main elevator of the grain company has also been repaired.

The New Ross (Ind.) Grain Company has purchased a site for a 15,000-bushel elevator. The plant will be equipped with modern machinery including a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

J. W. Knox has purchased H. G. Boyd's interest in the grain and seed company, Knox & Boyd, of Converse, Ind., which has been conducted as a partnership. The partnership has been dissolved.

Capitalized at \$50,000, the Oaktown Grain Company has been incorporated at Oaktown, Ind. The firm will handle grain and cereal products. Roy and Mary Clodfelter and Russell and Gene Bond are the directors.

A new 15,000-bushel tile and concrete and fire-proof elevator is to be built at Southport, Ind., for A 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale is to be installed. It will be equipped with two stands of legs, grinders, truck dump and automatic scale.

The property of the Peter Kuhn Company, Brazil, Ind., has been purchased by the Clay County Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company. Possession was given March 31. The capital stock of the firm is \$50,000. D. V. Oberholtzer is business manager of the company.

Perry Stembel, F. G. Barnard, E. F. Jones, J. O. Pape, Lee Dinwiddie, O. F. Johnson, John Miller are the directors of the Fowler Grain Company, which was recently organized at Fowler, Ind. The concern will operate a line of elevators in Benton County. The capital stock of the company amounts to \$103,000.

EASTERN

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Knox County Grain Company has been incorporated at Portland, Maine.

The E. E. Austin Grain Company has been incorporated at Waterville, Maine. The firm is capitalized at \$10,000.

The Central Elevator Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed George Boyd superintendent and W. L. Globe, secretary of the firm.

The building at Brattleboro, Vt., occupied by the Valley Grain Company, a branch of the Cutler Company, has been sold to H. G. Barber.

Marshall-Gough & Co. have been granted a charter by the state of Delaware to handle grain, hay, etc. The capital stock of the company amounts to \$100,000.

Capitalized at \$250,000, Dwight Hamlin, Inc., have been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., to conduct a wholesale and retail grain, feed and flour business.

P. Z. Whitney is president and R. L. Brown, treasurer, of the Deerfield Valley Grain Company of Wilmington, Vt., capitalized at \$40,000. The company will operate at North Adams, Mass.

A grain receiving and shipping business has been opened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Levan S. Walters, formerly of the Walters Milling Company, and his son, Herbert L. They will operate as Walters & Walters.

A grain business is to be conducted at Waterbury, Vt., by the recently incorporated E. T. Seabury Grain Company. W. H. Mae F., and Alice L. Seabury are interested. The capital stock of the firm amounts to \$50,000.

The grain, feed and flour business of Crippen & Westfall at Albany, N. Y., has been purchased by the Askermann Bros., who took possession the early part of March. The company will conduct a wholesale and retail business.

E. D. Adkins, W. C. Mitchell and Wm. M. Cooper are the incorporators of the Wiconneco Farmers Association which will deal in seeds, fertilizer, farm implements, produce, etc., at Salisbury, Md. The capital stock of the firm is \$50,000.

The elevator and feed and grain mill at St. Johnsbury, Vt., owned by E. T. and H. K. Ide, have been purchased by Clarence A. Smith of East Hardwick. The property was formerly known as the Griswold & Mackinnon Elevator and was built 20 years ago.

Chas. M. Richardson and Fred T. Studley have incorporated a new grain firm at Rockland, Me., to operate as the Knox County Grain Company. The company will operate the Littlehale grain business which it recently purchased. Possession of the elevator was given by Mr. Littlehale, who is retir-

ing from the grain business, on April 1. Mr. Richardson has been associate manager for the Oswego Milling Company in New England; Mr. Studley has been in the market and grocery business at North-end.

A grain elevator costing \$1,912,000 is to be constructed at the Gowanus Bay Terminal of the Barge Canal in Brooklyn, N. Y. Bids are being asked for by the state and will be received up until noon April 19. The elevator, when completed, will have a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. The contract provides that the work must be completed within a period of 13 months.

WESTERN

The Commercial Club of Paul, Idaho, is interested in the erection of a new grain elevator there.

The elevator at Hartman, Colo., has been purchased by the recently organized Equity Exchange.

The elevator of the Columbine Mercantile Company of Littleton, Colo., have been equipped with motors.

Thomas Bros. & Jewell's plant at Newdale, Idaho, is under the management of Vinton I. Rhodes.

A grain elevator is to be built this summer at Granada, Colo., for the Granada Co-operative Equity Company.

J. B. Clark is at the head of the grain department of the Missoula Mercantile Company of Missoula, Mont.

The capital stock of the Globe Grain & Milling Company of Los Angeles, Calif., has been increased to \$1,000,000.

A large grain elevator and warehouse is to be erected at Douglas, Wyo., for the Staubs-Anderson Grain Company.

To handle grain, produce and mill feeds, the Ingram-Dexter Produce Company has been organized at Deming, N. M.

The North Elevator at Townsend, Mont., has been purchased by the Gary Hay & Grain Company from the Inter-Mountain Milling Company.

The grain interests and warehouses of the J. Alexander Company at Lewiston, Idaho, have been sold by it to the Pacific Coast Elevator Company.

A grain and feed business is to be conducted at Palouse, Wash., by Webster & Lampher. They will erect a new building there for their business.

E. J. Rees and Lee Glen have purchased a controlling interest in the Henson Bros. Milling & Elevator Company of Brigham, Utah. Mr. Rees is in charge.

A new 15,000-bushel elevator is to be erected at Sheridan Lake, Colo., for the J. D. Infield Grain Company of Sheridan Lake. The contract has been let.

The new 10,000-bushel elevator of the D. C. Ewing Grain Company at Dedman, N. M., has been completed. It will be operated as a branch of the Shattuck, Okla., firm.

A new addition is being built to the plant of the Ambler Grain Company of Lamanda Park, Calif. The building, when completed, will be equipped with mixing and grinding machinery.

A 35,000-bushel elevator for handling bulk grain is to be erected at Glenn, Calif., for the Willow County Grain Elevator Committee. A. H. Quatman, of Willis, is chairman of the committee.

The name of the Summit Grain & Coal Company of Denver, Colo., has been changed to that of the Summit Grain Company. No change has been made in its business policy nor in its personnel.

J. H. Barnhardt is succeeded as manager of the Ogden, Utah, plant of the Globe Grain & Milling Company by E. R. Alton, who was formerly grain buyer for the company at Salt Lake City, Utah.

H. A. Parks is new manager for the Western Elevator Company which was recently reorganized at Clovis, N. M. He had for several years been associated with the Fort Worth Elevators Company.

A new 15,000-bushel grain elevator is to be erected at Las Vegas, N. M., by the Las Vegas Roller Mills. There will be erected, in addition to the elevator, a new warehouse. The building is to be done this spring.

Schmidt Bros. & Greely of Fort Benton, Mont., have dissolved. A. J. Schmidt has taken over the Lewiston interests of the firm; W. T. Greely has taken over the line of grain elevators, managed and

conducted under the name of The Greely-Schmidt Elevator Company. The Fort Benton, Mont., interests of the dissolved company have been taken over by the Schmidt & Kreis Company, a new corporation.

A. J. Gerard, M. E. Noble and R. B. Schoonmaker have incorporated the Farmers & Stockmen's Exchange of Las Vegas, N. M. The company will operate grain elevators and warehouses and will conduct a general commission business.

The Amador Valley Elevator at Pleasanton, Calif., is making repairs to its elevator and installing belting, dumps, dust collectors, elevator supplies, grain cleaner, manlift, automatic scale, hopper scale, gas engine, electric motor, hay piler and feed mill.

The Riverton Hide, Wool & Fur Company of Riverton, Wyo., is building a modern 13,000-bushel elevator costing \$10,000. The Jones Hettelsater Construction Company has the engineering and construction contracts. The plant will be ready for operation June 1.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company of Portland, Ore., has leased its grain elevator and dock to Kerr, Gifford & Co. The property consists of a concrete elevator with capacity of 18,000 tons bulk and sacked wheat and a wooden dock with area of 75,400 square feet.

M. E. Fuller, H. F. Aldrich and A. C. Nieman have made tentative arrangements for the erection of a grain elevator costing \$10,000 at Brandon, Colo. Mr. Fuller is president of the Crowley County Mercantile Company of Ordway, Colo.; Mr. Nieman was formerly owner of a grain elevator at Eads, Colo.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Malta, Mont., has let the contract for its new grain elevator. The plant will be modern in every particular, will have capacity of 30,000 bushels and will be equipped with a 25-horsepower electric motor. A 20x28 foot warehouse will be built in addition. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation by May 15.

ILLINOIS

Martin Reuter is the manager of the Farmers Elevator Company of Tremont, Ill.

The Farmers Grain Company of Litchfield, Ill., is tearing down its old frame elevator.

A company is to be formed at Eleroy, Ill., to purchase the elevator of Heitler & Hanke.

The Farmers Elevator at Pesotum, Ill., is being enlarged by the erection of an addition.

Arthur Schroeder's elevator at Henderson, Ill., has been purchased by J. F. Schroeder.

J. H. Wittry & Co. grain dealers at Maple Park, Ill., are succeeded there by A. H. Wittry & Co.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Clarksdale, Ill., is under the management of Kelly Durbin.

The Seymour Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Seymour, Ill., has sold its elevator house to D. H. Thomas.

J. W. Campbell is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Grain Company of Esmond, Ill., by I. D. Banker.

Z. A. Terry is new manager of the grain elevator at Fairmount, Ill., succeeding E. W. Sadler, former manager.

Coal sheds are to be erected to the elevator of the Farmers Grain Company of German Valley (Meeker p. o.), Ill.

The Farmers Elevator at Kasbeer, Ill., is under the management of Mr. Brown, formerly of Walnut. He succeeds W. E. Kitzmiller.

The elevator of the Warren Co-operative Elevator Company of Warren, Ill., has been remodeled and equipped with a Bauer Attrition Mill.

The Willis Brinkerhoff Grain Company at Redmon, Ill., has been purchased by Thos. Biggs of Terre Haute and Chas. Henn of Paris.

J. A. McCreery & Sons of Mason City has sold the two elevators at Middletown and Croft, Ill., to the Middletown Grain & Coal Company.

The building and equipment, etc., of the Marissa Grain & Elevator Company at Marissa, Ill., have been purchased by the Farmers Union of Marissa.

The Findlay Grain Company of Findlay, Ill., will make repairs on its plant during the coming summer and install a car loader and automatic scale.

F. A. Crabb has organized a new grain and feed company at Litchfield, Ill., which will be known as the F. A. Crabb Sons Company. Mr. Crabb was formerly in the feed department of the Quaker Oats Company.

The elevator of D. L. Mowbray at Creston, Ill., has been sold to Tabor & McCray of Earlville, Ill. Mr. McCray will conduct the business there. Mr. Mowbray will manage the stock feeding department of the canning factory at Rochelle.

A new 23,000-bushel elevator and a 20x50 foot warehouse has been completed at Ursa, Ill., for the Farmers Elevator Company. The equipment includes a 10-ton truck scale, cleaner and corn sheller. The engine and office are in the warehouse.

To manufacture and deal in grain, feeds, flour, cornmeal, molasses, etc., the Pyramid Milling Com-

pany has been incorporated at Chicago, Ill. L. L. O'Reilly, Wendell E. Dixon, and W. D. Gray are the incorporators. The company is capitalized at \$2,000.

The elevator, coal and tile business of J. W. Fering at Held (Varna p. o.), Ill., has been sold by him to J. A. Peters & Bros. of Tivoli, Ill. Possession was given on April 1.

A new 10,000-bushel ear corn elevator, equipped with one leg and 150-bushel Howe Scale has been erected at Arenzville, Ill., for the Arenzville-Hagener Farmers Grain Company.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

The Curtis Bros. of Reed City, Mich., have been succeeded there by the Smith Elevator Company.

Wm. E. Nau's grain business at Londonville, Ohio, is in the hands of M. James, receiver. The business is to be sold.

The Midland County Farm Bureau has purchased the Midland, Mich., elevator of the Midland Co-operative Association.

The Buckland Mill and Elevator at Celina, Ohio, have been purchased by the Celina Equity Union. Possession was given April 1.

The charter of the Harrison Elevator Company of Harrison, Mich., has been amended and capital stock increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

The Bancroft Elevator Company of Bancroft, Mich., has changed its name to that of the Bancroft Milling & Elevator Company.

The name of the Chamberlain-Holmes-Jeffords Company of Port Huron, Mich., has been changed to that of the Port Huron Grain Company.

A. W. Dustman, D. C. Dustman and E. E. Dustman have incorporated the Latty Grain Company of Latty, Ohio. The capital stock of the firm is \$25,000.

E. C. Wright, G. W. Mannix and M. E. Wright have incorporated the Peoples Grain Company of Ansonia, Ohio. The company is capitalized at \$10,000.

Capitalized at \$10,000, the Fulton Elevator Company has been incorporated at Fulton, Ohio. G. W. Haskett, F. O. Evans, W. Showalter and A. L. Bartlow are interested.

The Hastings Co-operative Elevator Company of Hastings, Mich., has let the contract for a new concrete and vitrified tile elevator; capacity 18,000 bushels, divided into 10 bins.

After July 1 a full line of feeds, including sweet feed, will be manufactured by the Wooster Grain & Seed Company of Wooster, Ohio. The company is installing a 100-ton mixed feed plant.

C. E. Petry is now manager of the grain elevator of G. W. Kimmel Company at Van Wert, Ohio. Mr. Petry was formerly manager of the Troy (Ohio) Elevator Company, but sold out last summer.

The steam plant of the Central Elevator of Toledo, Ohio, has been dismantled and the boiler removed. In its plant a drier has been installed, operated by two of the Randolph Direct Heat Furnaces.

Chas. T. Pierce and John Stevens have formed a partnership which will operate at Middleport, Ohio, as Pierce & Stevens. They have purchased the elevator, grain, hay and coal business of Samuel Hessian at Middleport.

The new 15,000-bushel elevator of the Cass City Grain Company of Decker, Mich., has been completed. It is provided with a wareroom, grinding room, and engine room, the latter equipped with a 25-horsepower Fairbanks Type "Y" Oil Engine.

The Medina Elevator Company has been organized at Medina, Ohio, by farmers in that territory and will in the near future establish a new co-operative elevator there. Temporary officers are: President, E. W. Nettleton; vice-president, Guy D. Moore; secretary-treasurer, Walter R. Clark.

IOWA

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Tennant, Iowa, has appointed W. R. Hogan as manager.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Morrison, Iowa, is under the management of H. R. Stock.

D. W. Ault is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company of Farnhamville, Iowa, by W. L. Kilmer.

Carl Krueger has resigned his position as manager of the Corwith Co-operative Grain Company of Corwith, Iowa.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Bedford, Iowa, is now under the management of Bruce Moneyhan.

A full line of feeds is now being handled by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Grain Company of Manson, Iowa. It is also doing a general grain business.

A 10-ton type registering scale and combination wagon and truck dump has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of

Modale, Iowa. The company handles flour, feed and salt as side lines. R. C. Hartwood is manager.

F. B. Harris is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Schaller, Iowa, by S. W. East-flask of Spencer.

C. Scantlebury has succeeded O. O. McCaffree as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Hampton, Iowa.

A new motor has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Badger, Iowa. J. H. Cowan is manager of the firm.

The Way Bros. and the Gault Bros. & Stephens' elevators at Spaulding, Iowa, have been purchased by the Spaulding Co-operative Company.

The elevator of the Nemaha Grain Company at Nemaha, Iowa, has been purchased by W. W. and W. R. Cooper. W. R. Cooper will manage the plant.

The elevator of the Roland Grain Company of Roland, Iowa, has been sold by J. B. Maricle, manager, to O. M. Aneson. Possession was given on May 1.

A grain elevator, modern in every particular, is to be built at Knoxville, Iowa, for the Farmers Elevator Company. An office will be erected and scales installed.

Capitalized at \$75,000, the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company has been incorporated at Indianola, Iowa. Frank L. Lester is president; W. T. Sinnard, secretary.

The elevator site, coal and grain business, and mill at Massena, Iowa, have been purchased by Frank Vetterick of Bridgewater, from Johnson & Moorehouse who owned the property for a number of years.

The Sutherland Farmers Grain & Supply Company has sold its West Elevator at Sutherland, Iowa, which was formerly known as the Metcalf & Cannon Elevator, to R. J. Moorehead & Co. The consideration was \$11,500.

The Shell Rock Grain & Milling Company has leased its elevator at Shell Rock, Iowa, to the Farmers Shipping Association. W. L. Brown is proprietor and manager. The company will do a general grain and livestock business.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company has been incorporated at Clear Lake, Iowa. The capital stock is \$10,000. The directors are: Sam Kennedy, Jr., J. P. Pederson, A. J. Hennis, R. H. Furlough, F. M. Hanson and A. R. Meyers.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

A new engine has been installed in the elevator of John Gischler of Friona, Texas.

D. J. Brown is manager of the Chelsea Hay & Grain Company of Chelsea, Okla.

The Athens Grain & Milling Company of Athens, Ala., has been purchased by E. B. Feeney.

The Farmers Co-operative Company of Gotebo, Okla., has equipped its plant with a new engine.

A grain elevator is to be installed at Checotah, Okla., by the Farmers Market Association of that place.

The contract has been let by Lester Stone & Co., of Adrian, Texas, for the erection of a 15,000-bushel elevator.

M. DeGranger succeeds E. E. Watson as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Association of Capron, Okla.

A big warehouse and office will be built in the immediate future for the Dyke Grain Company of Gilmer, Texas.

Grain and seed grading machinery has been installed in the plant of M. A. Walker & Co. of Covington, Tenn.

The grain, hay and feed business of S. W. Aaron at Thompsons Station, Tenn., has been sold by him to W. A. Mefford.

The Gibbons Elevator Company of Purcell, Okla., has purchased the Wells Elevators at Washington and Cole, Okla.

A grain elevator of 50,000 bushels' capacity and a modern grist mill is to be erected at Plainview, Texas, by B. F. Yearwood & Son.

The hay and grain business of Arnold Borden & Co., at Louisville, Ky., has been purchased by R. D. Riedling, a grain and hay dealer.

An additional warehouse is being built by the Rapier Grain & Seed Company of Owensboro, Ky., in connection with its elevator there.

The Red Deer Grain Company's elevators at Codman (no p. o.) and Miami, Texas, have been purchased by Lester Stone & Co., of Amarillo.

E. R. Humphrey of the Great West Mill & Elevator Company of Amarillo, Texas, has been appointed secretary of the Amarillo Grain Exchange.

Work has been completed on the new warehouse of the Lanz Warehouse & Supply Company of Lake Charles, La. The company will handle seed grain.

J. M. Colburn and C. C. Campbell have purchased the Waldman Ross Grain Company of Orange, Texas. They will continue the business as the Colburn Grain Company, with J. M. Colburn

as manager. The new firm will be incorporated. C. C. Campbell has been associated with the Waldman Ross Grain Company at Houston, Texas.

Grain elevators are to be installed at Claude, Texas, during the coming year by Lester Stone & Co., of Amarillo and Weeks & Bagwell of Claude.

A modern 18,000-bushel modern addition is to be built to the elevator of the W. C. Cowan Grain Company of Tulia, Texas. The contract has been let.

The Farmers Elevator Company was recently organized at Canyon, Okla. The company will either buy or build an elevator. The firm is capitalized at \$25,000.

The Gillespie Grain Company has been organized at Memphis, Tenn., by Frank J. Gillespie. Mr. Gillespie was formerly with the Delta Flour & Feed Company.

A new 50,000-bushel elevator has been completed at Frederick, Okla., for the E. O. Billingslea Grain Company. The elevator is equipped with modern machinery.

The Wallace Bros., controlled by Bud and Tom Wallace, have purchased the business of the Mena Grain Company, Mena, Ark., which was controlled by Otto Ozent.

The interest of Binford A. Turner in the Lamone Coal, Grain & Motor Company at Albany, Ala., has been sold by him. He will engage in the retail feed business there.

The Evatt Grain Company has been organized at Heavener, Okla., by O. D. Evatt and Gus Evatt. Gus Evatt was formerly manager of the Heavener Grain Company.

J. W. S. Bower, Paul E. Bower and H. J. Fenus has incorporated the Muskogee Mill & Elevator Company of Muskogee, Okla. The capital stock of the firm is \$75,000.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Company has purchased the Rocky, Okla., elevator of Harry Dunn. Mr. Dunn is retained by the new owners as manager of the elevator.

The office of the P. J. Mullin Grain Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., was closed up for a few weeks. Mr. Mullin, the manager, went to Hot Springs for recreation.

Philip Miller has erected a large rice elevator and warehouse at Jennings, La. He will handle rice, oats, corn, seed, fertilizer, etc. The elevator has capacity of 100,000 bushels.

Allen Early has retired from the management of the Early Grain & Elevator Company of Amarillo, Texas, and is succeeded by H. L. Kearns. He still retains his stock in the company.

The J. M. Winfree Mill & Elevator Company has been incorporated at Minco, Okla. The capital stock of the firm is \$10,000. J. M. Winfree, J. V. Carlson and Alice Carlson are interested.

An addition is being built to the plant of the Dorris Milling Company of Nashville, Tenn., giving it storage capacity of 50,000 bushels. The company is also improving its facilities for handling grain.

The new 30,000-bushel elevator of J. S. Wiegel at Hooker, Okla., has been sold to the Bidwell Grain Company. It will be managed by G. H. Bidwell, who was formerly with the Logan Bros. of Kansas City.

The business at Duncan, Okla., of the Duncan Grocery & Elevator Company has been taken over by W. C. McKinney and others of Oklahoma City. The new owners will make improvements on the establishment.

A. G. Howell is now conducting a grain, flour, feed, hay and meal business at Greer, S. C. He is located in the building formerly occupied by H. J. Gibson. Mr. Howell was formerly with the Greer Mercantile Company.

A. M. Braswell is president, P. W. Thompson secretary-treasurer of the Burke County Elevator & Marketing Company of Waynesboro, Ga. The company will erect a 12,000-bushel fireproof grain elevator costing approximately \$15,000.

To deal in grain, feed and farm products, the Farmers & Laborers Co-operative Mercantile Association of Carter, Okla., has been incorporated, capitalized at \$50,000. M. E. Throckmorton, J. I. Boggess and V. L. Castleberry are interested.

With a capital stock of \$50,000, the Perryton Equity Exchange at Perryton, Texas, has been incorporated. The incorporators are: E. P. Rogers, E. N. Puckett and T. H. Blair. The company will erect and operate grain elevators, warehouses and mills.

Announcement is made of the resignation of J. C. Mytinger as general manager of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company of Wichita Falls, Texas. He will be succeeded by Joe A. Kell as general manager, and by H. L. Stover as office manager and head of the grain department. Mr. Mytinger has purchased the J. C. Hunt Grain Company of Wichita Falls and will go into business for himself. The deal involves the large elevator in Wichita Falls and 15 others at smaller points in the grain belt of Texas. Mr. Kell, who succeeds Mr. Mytinger as general manager, has been connected with the mill of his

father, Frank Kell, in Oklahoma City, since his return from France, and has had some intensive experience in the grain business. He is a director of the American National Bank of Wichita Falls. Mr. Stover also comes from Oklahoma City, where he has been associated with T. C. Thatcher, formerly of Wichita Falls, in management of the mill there. Mr. Mytinger has been manager of the mill of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company for the past four years, "graduating" to that position from his place in the offices of Messrs. Kemp & Kell, whom he had served as private secretary for a number of years. He is president of the Business Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been active in many civic matters there.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

Electric motors and equipment are to be installed in the elevators at Ihlen, Minn.

H. J. Perre is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Atwater, Minn., by John Gagnon.

Farmers around Lockhart, Minn., have organized a temporary company to conduct a co-operative elevator there.

On April 1 remodeling was started on the elevator of the Isanti Co-operative Produce Company of Isanti, Minn.

B. T. Hibbling has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Emerald, Wis. He will take up farming.

The Wernli-Anderson Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been dissolved. The illness of C. E. Anderson necessitated this.

The elevator of E. E. Bartlett at Twig (mail Saginaw), Minn., has been purchased by the recently organized farmers company.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Morristown, Minn., has changed its operating plans and will be conducted hereafter on a co-operative basis.

The Altura and Bethany, Minn., elevators of Nicholas Kimmel of Rollingstone have been purchased by the Western Motor Sales Company.

E. Ohmen is no longer with the Kimmel Grain Company of Altura, Minn., but is manager for the Green Grove Farmers Produce Company at Atwood (Owen p. o.), Wis.

H. G. Humbert of New Munich has purchased the Osborne McMillan Elevator at Eden Valley, Minn., owned by B. Garding. New owner was given possession on April 1.

R. L. Dunlap, J. H. Hanson and J. D. Rocke have filed articles of incorporation as the Pembine Warehouse Company of Pembine, Wis. The company is capitalized at \$6,000.

The elevator of the Bruley Elevator Company of Neillsville, Wis., is to be remodeled and new addition built to it. The elevator company is headed by Fred Bruley, president.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Butterfield, Minn., is to be dissolved. The company will either be absorbed or incorporated into the Butterfield Co-operative Farmers Company.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Louisburg, Minn., has been reorganized, and the capital stock increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000. M. E. Mikkelsen is president of the company.

S. V. Topping, Edw. Krueger, W. J. Marcoux will deal in grain, produce, feed, flour, etc., as the Nekoosa Co-operative Exchange at Nekoosa, Wis. The capital stock of the firm is \$8,000.

To handle grain, produce, hay, etc., the Neillsville Produce Company has been incorporated at Neillsville, Wis., capitalized at \$10,000. F. J. Zickert, S. R. Reese, L. G. Schoenherr are interested.

The name of the Baldwin Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been changed to that of the Baldwin Flour Mills Company, Inc. The capital stock of the firm is \$500,000. E. A. Carlson is secretary.

J. Adelman, W. Schroeder, and D. Dietelhoff have incorporated the Cazenovia Equity Association of Cazenovia, Wis. The capital stock of the firm is \$10,000. The firm will handle grain, produce, live stock, etc.

C. H. Kingston, O. L. Sabin, W. T. Champaign and others have incorporated the Spooner Co-operative Association of Spooner, Wis., to handle grain, hay, produce, flour, feed, etc. The capital stock of the firm is \$25,000.

Capitalized at \$8,000, the Wyocena Farmers Company has been incorporated at Wyocena, Wis. F. W. Phillips, G. W. Spear and E. E. Marsh are the incorporators. The company will handle grain, produce, hay, feed, flour, etc.

H. R. Ratzlow, P. Ratzlow and H. L. Cox have incorporated the Tiffany Mercantile Company of Tiffany, Wis., to conduct a grain and lumber business and operate a general store. The capital stock of the firm is \$60,000.

The Northwestern Feed Company of Madison, Wis., has taken over the interests of the H. P. Brown Company and is incorporated for \$400,000. The company will begin the construction of an elevator and mill and will manufacture a complete line of dairy, cattle and molasses feeds. The grain tanks

will have storage capacity of 200,000 bushels and considerable warehouse storage capacity for sacked feeds. H. P. Brown is president; S. Farness, vice-president; J. J. McDonald, secretary and Andrew Linde, treasurer.

The warehouse and seed handling equipment of Theodore H. Runte at Hilbert, Wis., has been purchased by the Farmers Elevator Company. The warehouse is located next to the elevator and will be operated in conjunction with it.

The Withee Feed Mill and Elevator at Withee, Wis., has been purchased by the recently organized Farmers Produce & Exchange Company. The company will expand and engage in general handling of grain, hay, feed, produce, flour, etc.

To conduct a general exchange business in grain, livestock and produce, the Wauzeka Shipping Association has been incorporated at Wauzeka, Wis., capitalized at \$2,000. A. M. Doll, L. Oswald, P. Schmidt, E. L. Lathrop and P. Smith are interested.

The old Citizens Brewing Company's building at Antigo, Wis., has been purchased by the Langlade Farmers Co-operative Company from the Great Northern Manufacturing Company. The new owners will make improvements and will occupy same by May 1.

The Hammond, Wis., elevator of the New Richmond Roller Mills Company has been purchased by H. B. Olsen and Geo. B. Mennes. They are overhauling and remodeling the building and when alterations are completed will handle grain, flour, feed, and hay.

To conduct a grain elevator and handle grain, hardware, building material, implements, etc., the Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Sleepy Eye, Minn., capitalized at \$100,000. H. F. Dorchmann, J. A. Hillesheim, Henry S. Romberg, and C. Johnson are the incorporators.

Capitalized at \$50,000, the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association has been incorporated at Northfield, Minn. The company will either purchase the old Northfield Farmers Elevator Company's plant or build a new one. Nels Parson, H. Bue, J. E. Linster, and others are interested.

The Donahue-Stratton Elevator Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has made arrangements to operate the Rialto Grain Elevator at Milwaukee under lease. The Donahue-Stratton company formerly held a lease on the Elevator "A" which was burned in January. The Rialto Elevator has a capacity of 1,600,000 bushels.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

A modern 15,000-bushel elevator has been completed at Colony, Kan.

The Producers Grain Company succeeds Nagel & Kuenzel at Dutzow, Mo.

Elbert Cliff's elevator at Burdett, Kan., has been equipped with new machinery.

New machinery has been installed in C. E. Blood's elevator at Garden City, Kan.

A truck scale and dump is to be installed at the elevator of W. M. Bruce at Edison, Neb.

Probably a new elevator will be erected at Stapleton, Neb., by the Farmers Association.

Downing & Brown have purchased the Hendrix & Lemon Elevator located at Curryville, Mo.

The Farmers Mill & Elevator at Cabool, Mo., has been taken over by the farmers of that territory.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Stoddard Mill & Grain Company has been chartered to operate at Advance, Mo.

An addition is to be built to the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Association at Brunswick, Mo.

Capitalized at \$30,000, the Leshara Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Fremont, Neb.

A new 20,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Manchester, Kan., for the Manchester Grain Company.

A. C. Yountz is succeeded in the grain business at Clarksburg, Mo., by the Farmers Elevator Company.

The Farmers Grain & Produce Company of Rosebud, Mo., is under the management of Thos. Nullmeyer.

The new studded elevator of the Ryan Grain Company at Council Grove, Kan., has been completed.

The Farmers Grain Company has been incorporated at Osceola, Neb., with capital stock of \$100,000.

M. C. Rucker of Vining, Kan., has sold his elevator there to the Home Lumber Company of North English.

The elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Clarksburg, Mo., hereafter is to be conducted on a co-operative plan. The capital stock of the company has been increased to \$30,000.

Improvements have been made to the elevator of the Buffalo Grain Company at Buffalo, Kan. The company purchased the elevator some time ago from the Woodson Country Grain Company. It has been

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equipped with sheller, cleaner, Bowsher Feed grinder, engine and electric motor. F. J. Dumond is manager.

W. J. Dyer has purchased the elevator of T. B. Nisely at La Cygne, Kan. Immediate possession was given.

The Enns Milling Company's new elevator at Langdon, Kan., has been completed and is ready for operation.

The Majestic Elevator at Mt. Vernon, Mo., has been leased by the Farmers Club. O. Hoshaw will be manager.

Paul J. Ruedi of Aldrich, Mo., has purchased the property of the Galena Mill & Elevator Company of Galena, Kan.

The Chalfant Grain Company has constructed a new elevator at Haverhill, Kan. The machinery is operated by engine power.

Extensive improvements are being made to the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association at Weeping Water, Neb.

The Moberly Grain Company has been organized at Moberly, Mo., by T. R. Fiorita. He will build a grain elevator there later on.

C. S. Ring has resigned his position as manager of the Keran & Pale Elevator at Lockwood, Mo., and is succeeded by J. H. Wegner.

Farmers of Howard County, Mo., are interested in the erection of a grain elevator at Fayette, Mo. L. E. Childers will be manager.

The Missouri Grain Dealers Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on April 27 and 28.

The Farmers Produce & Grain Exchange was recently organized at Chillicothe, Mo., and will start operations there on May 1.

The Chalfaut Grain Company has started operations in its new elevator at Haverhill, Kan. The elevator is operated by an engine.

Lester E. Highland has sold his interest in the Highland Grain Company at Grand Island, Neb., and will conduct a mill at Merna, Neb.

The Duff Grain Company's elevator at Washington, Kan., is under the management of I. E. Woolman. He succeeds Elmer Williamson.

The old Strong Elevator at Conway Springs, Kan., is being torn down by G. C. Smith. He will replace it with a new elevator of larger capacity.

Wm. Snell is succeeded as secretary and manager of the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Company of Brown Spur, Kan., by Albert Wooldridge.

Wm. Dressler succeeds J. W. Hays as manager of the Security Elevator Company of Greensburg, Kan. Mr. Hays retired because of ill health.

F. J. Dumond is no longer manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Yates Center, Kan., but is at Buffalo, Kan., in the same capacity.

The elevator of the R. V. Seward Grain Company at Carrollton, Mo., has been repaired and improved. The capacity of the plant has been increased.

Farmers around Holliday, Mo., will probably organize and conduct a grain exchange and elevator there. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000.

The Farmers Co-operative Mercantile & Shipping Association's new elevator at Skiddy, Kan., is in operation. The elevator is operated by an engine.

An interest in the Daykin Grain & Supply Company of Daykin, Neb., has been purchased by M. A. Osborne. He will succeed I. S. Draucker as manager.

A new car loading spout has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association of Long Island, Kan. O. W. Hoppes is manager.

The capital stock of the Farmers Union Elevator Company of Nelson, Neb., has been increased to \$10,000. W. W. McCutcheon is president of the firm.

A stock company, capitalized at \$20,000, has been organized at Paris, Mo., by the farmers of that territory. They will build and operate an elevator there.

The Farmers Produce & Grain Company's business at Hamilton, Mo., is now under the management of F. E. Muller. He succeeds Harry E. Murphy.

H. M. Miller is agent for the Central Granaries Company at Adams, Neb. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Company at Sterling.

The elevator of the W. L. Williams Grain Company at Harper, Kan., has been purchased by the recently organized Pratt-Leslie Grain Company of Enid, Okla.

The Jansen Equity Elevator at Jansen, Neb., with capacity of 30,000 bushels, has been purchased by the farmers in that neighborhood. They have organized a company with M. Coffman, president; Ira Junker, vice-president; Chas. M. Turner, secretary. The consideration was \$13,500.

A new 11,000-bushel elevator has been completed at Severance, Kan., for the Farmers Union Elevator Company. The plant is equipped with a cob and

dust house and modern machinery, including cleaner, distributor, sheller, feed grinder, automatic scales, auto truck scales, etc.

The Farmers Co-operative Mill & Elevator Company has been organized at Herington, Kan., capitalized at \$150,000. The company will build a 1,000-barrel mill.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Co-operative Elevator Company has been incorporated at Victoria, Kan. F. N. Thelen, Jos. Wellbrook and Anton P. Brungardt are interested.

A site at Anglum, Mo., has been purchased by farmers who will conduct business as the Anglum Co-operative Elevator Association. The farmers will erect an elevator.

The elevator of the Kansas Flour Mills Company at Arlington, Kan., has been purchased by the recently organized Arlington Co-operative Exchange. E. C. Beauchamp is manager.

The Farmers Grain & Elevator Company's elevator at Cunningham, Kan., recently passed into the hands of the Farmers State Bank. The elevator was sold at a forced sale.

Otto Volkmann is now manager for the La Due Grain & Supply Company of La Due, Mo. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Equity Grain & Supply Company of Appleton City.

Geo. Probst has sold his interest in the Probst Elevator Company, Arkansas City, Kan., operating eight elevators, to his brother, John, who will conduct the business in the future.

The Beaver Grain & Supply Company of Beaver, Kan., under the management of K. R. Mohn. He was formerly manager of the Ellinwood Grain & Supply Company of Ellinwood, Kan.

The Rushville Elevator Company has been incorporated at Rushville, Mo., and will erect a 25,000-bushel fireproof elevator. E. H. Browning, N. H. Woolston, and others are interested.

John H. Buss is president; John Freeman, vice-president; A. Plucknodd, secretary; H. F. Pfington, treasurer of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company of Hoag, Neb. The firm will buy an old elevator there and will improve it. The capital stock of the organization is \$30,000.

Ole Hansen resigned his position as manager of the Howard Elevator at Pawnee City, Neb. Mr.

Hansen is succeeded by E. L. Vance. Mr. Hansen is now manager of the Farmers Elevator at Burchard.

Elmer Williamson is succeeded as manager of the Duff Grain Company of Washington, Kan., by I. E. Woolman. Mr. Woolman has been grain buyer for the Kaul Milling Company of Glen Elder for 10 years.

C. W. Bauer has made plans for engaging in the grain business independently at Alida, Kan. He will erect and operate a grain elevator there. He has for some time operated the Farmers Union Elevator at Alida.

An interest in the Mahan Mill & Elevator Company, Centertown, Mo., has been purchased by W. A. Edmonds. He will take over the management of the elevator. K. I. Mahan and R. H. Stark will retain their interest.

J. B. Bethune is president; P. W. McConnel, vice-president; C. W. Hessel, secretary-treasurer of the Kearney Grain & Supply Company of Kearney, Mo. The company is capitalized at \$50,000. The firm will either build or buy an elevator at Kearney and will operate it.

The contract has been awarded by the Farmers Union of Solomon, Kan., for the erection of a new 35,000-bushel elevator. The plant is equipped with an automatic dump, automatic scales, distributor, cleaner, auto truck scales, grinder, and other modern machinery.

The elevator of the Partridge Mill & Elevator Company, Partridge, Kan., has been remodeled and the motive power changed from gas to electricity. An automatic scale and a new truck dump have also been installed. W. S. William is manager of the grain company.

The new 30,000-bushel elevator of the Culbertson Equity Exchange of Culbertson, Neb., has been completed. The elevator is equipped with a truck and wagon dump, an automatic scale, cleaners, and a 20-horsepower Fairbanks Kerosene Engine. It is up-to-date in every detail.

The 250,000-bushel elevator at Omaha, Neb., formerly operated by the Rothschild Grain Company has been rented by the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company. E. E. Huntley and E. J. Martin are in charge of the elevator. James Barlow is superintendent of the elevator.

FIRES-CASUALTIES

Rhame, N. D.—The Equity Elevator was slightly damaged by fire.

Halliday, N. D.—Damages amounting to \$1,500 were done to the Farmers Elevator recently.

Morton, N. Y.—Walter A. Pease's grain and produce warehouse was destroyed by fire recently.

Grenville, S. C.—Fire during the latter part of March destroyed the Miller Elevator located here.

Eden Valley, Minn.—Fire on March 16 destroyed the Farmers Elevator owned by Wm. F. Albrecht.

Emmett, Idaho.—The Jas. E. Clinton Sheep Company's alfalfa meal mill was burned with a loss of \$60,000.

Mayville (mail Austin), Minn.—Fire destroyed not long ago the elevator of the Mayville Elevator Company.

Berthoud, Colo.—With a loss of \$15,000, the alfalfa mill here was destroyed by fire. E. I. Boston is manager.

Mikkalo, Ore.—On March 28 the Farmers Elevator Company's plant was destroyed by fire. It was a total loss.

Greenville, Minn.—Fire destroyed the Atlas Elevator Company's office building. The elevator was not touched by the fire.

Clayton, N. M.—The Four States Seed Company lost its establishment by fire on April 4. The loss was \$30,000; insurance \$27,000.

Macon, Ill.—The Guthridge & Co. elevator here was burned together with 15,000 bushels of grain. The plant was valued at \$27,000.

Porter, Minn.—The Frank Speight Elevator was totally destroyed by fire on March 21. Only a small quantity of grain was destroyed.

Petersburg, Ind.—The elevator of the Whitlock Milling Company was destroyed by fire on March 17. The elevator is being rebuilt.

Twinning, Mich.—The elevator owned by the Kimball-Martindale Company of Bay City was burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline engine. The loss amounted to about \$25,000.

Rockville, Conn.—The elevator of the Rockville Coal & Grain Company on March 15 was totally destroyed by fire. Loss amounted to \$100,000; in-

surance on building amounted to between \$50,000 and \$60,000. A considerable supply of grain and coal was in the plant.

Nashville, Tenn.—Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Haymarket Grain Company together with a considerable amount of hay and feed.

Handel, Sask.—The Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Ltd.'s elevator here was recently damaged by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

Ozark, Mo.—On March 14 the elevator, mill, and contents of both, owned by the Ozark Water Mills were burned. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Winnipeg, Man.—On March 15 fire damaged the elevator of the Mitchell Hay & Grain Company with a loss of \$55,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Quitman, Ga.—The Thomas Elevator Company's plant was burned recently entailing a loss of \$100,000. The company is controlled by W. H. Thomas.

Chatsworth, Iowa.—A loss of about \$15,000 was sustained by the Hunting Elevator Company when its local plant was burned. The plant will be rebuilt.

Marston, Mo.—J. K. Robbins' warehouse was burned with a loss of \$6,000; insurance was \$4,000. Considerable wheat and seed were in the house at the time of the fire.

South Norfolk, Va.—A loss of \$3,000 was sustained by the Ambrose Company when its plant was damaged by fire. Considerable stock was damaged by water and fire.

Keller (Lone Grace p. o.), Okla.—Fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed the Keller Gin & Seed House, owned by M. Gunter. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Agosta, Ohio.—Fire destroyed on April 6 the 30,000-bushel elevator of the La Rue Farmers Exchange Company. There was but little grain on hand at the time of the fire.

La Rue, Ohio.—Fire on March 26 destroyed the elevator owned by John Kelly. The loss is estimated at from \$8,000 to \$9,000; the elevator was partly covered by insurance. Mr. Kelly purchased the elevator last fall from the La Rue Grain & Feed Company.

Scobey, Mont.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator, conducted by Davis & Lennon for a commission

company, was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. There was but little grain in the elevator at the time. The engine and engine house were saved.

Chicago, Ill.—On March 19 the Armour Grain Company's elevator was destroyed by an explosion. Complete details of the catastrophe are to be found on Pages 764 and 765 of this issue.

Kincaid, Sask.—Fire recently damaged the State Elevator Company, Ltd.'s elevator here to the extent of \$9,750 on building and \$5,271 on contents. The plant was fully covered by insurance.

Bradford, Pa.—Fire destroyed the feed mill and warehouse of A. P. McConnell & Co., on April 5. The loss amounted to \$10,000. A considerable quantity of feed, hay, flour and straw was also destroyed.

OBITUARY

BARNARD.—W. W. Barnard, 65 years old, died at Los Angeles, Calif., on March 10. He was president of the W. W. Barnard Company, wholesale and retail seed merchants. He had been in the seed business since 1874. In 1888 he organized under the name of W. W. Barnard & Co., and purchased the garden seed department of the Hiram Sibley Seed Company and in 1905 consolidated that company with the Goodwin-Harris Company.

BIXLER.—Aged 50 years, L. W. Bixler died at Kansas City, on March 27. Mr. Bixler was for years grain buyer and traveling man for the Hall-Baker Grain Company. His widow and two daughters survive him.

BUNTON.—Gregory H. Bunton, at one time in the grain business at Atlantic, Iowa, died on March 2 from heart trouble. His widow, one son and four daughters survive him.

CAIN.—Douglas Cain died after an illness of short duration at his home in Kansas City, Mo. He was at one time in the milling, but later was engaged in the feed brokerage business. He had been associated with the Hinds Grain Company, but later was in business for himself.

CARTER.—On March 24, James B. Carter died at his home in Chicago. He was junior member of Z. R. Carter & Bro., well known grain and hay concern of Chicago. He was an ex-president of the Chicago Feed Dealers Association; and was an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He commenced in the feed, hay and grain business in 1877.

CHURCHILL.—Milton Churchill died at Pasadena, Calif., recently, aged 78 years. For years he had been engaged in the grain business at Rushville, Ind. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

CRAMPTON.—Geo. W. Crampton died on March 25 at Boston, Mass. He was associated with Hosmer, Robinson & Co., of Boston and was well known to the hay trade there. He was an active member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Grain Board of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the National Hay Association.

DAVISON.—After an illness of two years, Albert Davison died on March 23 at McKeesport, Pa. He was a well known feed merchant.

DUNGAN.—Edw. C. Dungan died on March 4 at Philadelphia, Pa., at the age of 58 years. He was an ex-president of the American Seed Trade Association; and was at the head of the William Henry Maule Company.

EBY.—At the age of 41 years, B. Frank Eby died at Lancaster, Pa., on April 5. He was a receiver and shipper of grain and feed. He had been in the grain business for 13 years and had been a member of the Commercial Exchange since 1908. His widow and son survive him.

EWART.—James S. Ewart on March 20 died from apoplexy at his home in Lincoln, Neb. He was president of the Lincoln Grain Exchange. Mr. Ewart started in the grain business as a boy. After he moved to Lincoln he formed a partnership with Mr. Wilkinson and they operated as the Ewart & Wilkinson Grain Company. For some time, Mr. Ewart has been sole owner of the business.

HAMPTON.—At the age of 83 years, Geo. Hampton, who was owner and operator of a grain elevator at Winterset, Iowa, many years ago, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo.

HARNDEN.—Wm. W. Harnden died on April 5 at Kansas City, Mo. He organized as the Harnden Seed Company 25 years ago. His widow, three sons, and one daughter survive.

HUME.—On April 1 at the age of 75 years, John Hume died at Port Hope, Ont. He was a leading grain and seed dealer there and operated as John Hume & Son.

JOHNSON.—Charles Johnson, aged 76 years, died on March 29 at York, Pa. He was author of Seedman's Assistant, and American representative of Denaffe & Son, French seed growers. He was considered an authority on seeds.

KIMBERLIN.—Aged 56 years, C. R. Kimberlin of the Kimberlin Seed Company died at San Jose, Calif. He was survived by his widow and one son.

KNOBLAUCH.—On April 2, Anton Knoblauch

died at his home in Carver, Minn., aged 86 years. He was a successful grain dealer, merchant and banker in that town.

KRAMER.—Isaac Kramer died at his home in Chrisney, Ind., from injuries received when he was kicked by a horse. He was formerly engaged in buying grain at that station. He was 65 year old.

HARWOOD.—A. W. Harwood, secretary of the Harwood-Young Grain Company of Peoria, Ill., and member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died April 2, of pneumonia after a two days illness following an operation for stomach trouble. Mr. Harwood went to Peoria from Chicago, about six years ago as local manager for Lamson Bros. & Co., and a year



THE LATE A. W. HARWOOD

later formed the Harwood-Young Grain Company. He was the youngest man ever elected president of the Peoria Board of Trade, having been selected for this office in 1919, when he was 27 years of age. He was a director of the Board at the time of his death. Mr. Harwood was a 32nd Degree Mason, a member of the Consistory and a Knight Templar and also a member of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria. He served as lieutenant in the war under Capt. J. C. Page in Company H of the Illinois Reserves. His father A. N. Harwood is secretary of the Carhart-Code-Harwood Company, of Chicago.

KRUESINGA.—After a brief illness, C. J. Kruesinga died at home in Oak Park, Ill. He had been in the grain, feed and hay business in Chicago for many years. At the time of his death he was connected with the Monarch Coal & Feed Company. He had been president and secretary of the Chicago Feed Dealers Association. His widow and two children survive him.

LIPPINCOTT.—D. Parker Lippincott died on March 2 at his home in Millville, N. J. He was manager of the Millville Flour & Grain Company.

LOUGHRY.—On April 8, Joseph E. Loughry, former president of the Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain Company of Monticello, Ind., died at an Indianapolis hospital.

LYON.—On March 3, Geo. H. Lyon died at Southampton, Mass. For over 40 years he had been in the feed and grain business there and was an active member of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

MORRISON.—Pneumonia caused the death of S. Edward Morrison, aged 30 years, at his home in

Rice Lake, Wis., on April 5. Mr. Morrison was manager of the Rice Lake branch of the Osceola Mill & Elevator Company and was well known in that section of the country. His widow survives him.

MOWBRAY.—On March 24, Roy Mowbray was found dead at his home in Chicago, Ill. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and resided in Chicago. His widow survives him.

O'GORMAN.—J. M. O'Gorman died recently at Duluth, Minn. He was an old timer in the elevator business there. For more than 20 years he had been with A. D. Thomson & Co., as elevator agent in charge of the Great Northern Elevator at Superior.

PORTERFIELD.—W. W. Porterfield of Porterfield & Sons, Murdock, Ill., died on March 27 at Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Porterfield had been treasurer of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association since its last meeting.

PRICE.—Frank Price died at his Chicago home recently from heart trouble. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Two sons survive him.

RAY.—W. J. Ray of Boone, Iowa, manager of C. H. Thayer & Co., of Chicago, Ill., died recently. He was well known among grain men and farmers in that territory.

REINDOLLAR.—On March 11, Edw. E. Reindollar died at Taneytown, Md. He was at the head of The Reindollar Company, grain dealers and millers. Mr. Reindollar was a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

ROUGH.—On March 16 James Rough dropped dead from heart trouble. Mr. Rough was one of the chief inspectors for the Chicago Board of Trade. He was 65 years old.

SPENCER.—Early in March, John A. Spencer died suddenly at his place of business in Philipsburg, Mont. Mr. Spencer was owner of a hay and grain store in that town.

TICE.—Henry Tice, for many years a traveler for a Toronto, Ont., feed and flour house, died recently.

WALTMIRE.—G. G. Waltmire died suddenly on March 15 at his home in Green Valley, Ill. He was manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Company there.

WILSON.—On March 25 aged 51 years, Harry N. Wilson died at Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Wilson was editor and associate publisher of the *Daily Trade Review*, the official publication of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and was proprietor and manager of the Western Feed Market Bureau of Milwaukee. He had been a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for years.

IN THE COURTS

C. L. Morris is receiver for the Wildorado Elevator Company of Wildorado, Texas. The liabilities are \$47,000; assets, \$27,000.

Federal Judge Hazel has discharged George E. Pierce, grain merchant of Buffalo, N. Y., from bankruptcy. Mr. Pierce went into bankruptcy April 23, 1920.

G. E. Rafferty has been appointed receiver for the Okolona Grain & Stock Company of Napoleon, Ohio. The company's liabilities are \$50,000; its assets, \$30,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Hinds Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo. The company lost approximately \$40,000 during the last few months in bran and shorts.

A verdict to defendant was rendered in the suit filed by Henry A. Marks against W. E. Hutton & Co. of Cincinnati, to recover \$9,600 alleged to have been lost in transactions in wheat futures. Mr. Hutton said the buying and selling orders were received in good faith and were regularly placed upon the Chicago Board of Trade.

FORT WILLIAM and Port Arthur now have a combined elevator capacity of 54,185,000 bushels.

A NEW variety of durum, known as "Reliss" durum is being tried out on a commercial scale in Montana this year.

DURING the four months beginning with November, 1920, approximately 4,500,000 bushels of grain were shipped through the port of Texas City, Texas.

THE State Bureau of Markets for Ohio reports that 402 farmers' co-operative elevators have been organized in that state since the first one was started in 1905.

THE first cargo of Canadian wheat from the Pacific Coast to Great Britain by way of the Panama Canal, arrived early this month. Reports state the grain was in good shape.

OKLAHOMA men returned recently from Mexico report that Francisco Villa has nearly 15,000 acres planted in winter wheat on the tract of 1,000,000 acres set aside for his use. He is using tractors and employs over 500 men.

FIELD SEEDS

Improvements have been made to the seed bins of the Oshkosh Seed Company of Oshkosh, Wis.

Field and garden seeds are to be handled by Ernest Parker at Moultrie, Ga.

The seed store of the Maine Seed & Horticulture Company of Rockland, Maine, has been reopened.

S. E. Dill, M. A. Bruce and T. L. Croteau have incorporated the Ferry Seed Service of Milwaukee, Wis.

The Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Company of New York, N. Y., has elected Marshall H. Duryea as president.

The Thos. Tobin Seed Company succeeds the Missouri Seed Company of Kansas City, Mo., in the seed business there.

C. F. Wood is with the Albert Dickinson Company of Chicago, Ill. He has been in the seed brokerage business there.

A. R. Remke is in charge of the Remke Seed & Grain Company of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., which was recently established there.

The store and warehouse space of the H. F. Mitchell Company at Philadelphia, Pa., has been enlarged. A four-story building has been built.

Harry R. Mitchell has been associated with D. A. Sherwood, C. F. Voorhies and H. Voorhies in the Sherwood Seed Company of San Francisco, Calif.

The California Seed Company of San Francisco, Calif., has been dissolved. A. J. Neuvremont has taken over his associate's interest and is sole owner.

Paul Reynolds is traveling for the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Company of Crawfordsville, Ind. He had for some time been with W. H. Small & Co., seed dealers of Evansville.

The United Produce & Seed Company has been incorporated at Massillon, Ohio, capitalized at \$10,000. E. Wefler, C. F. Liebig, O. J. Sorg, H. Liebig and W. Blanchard are interested.

C. C. Stinson has sold his interest in the seed business conducted at Terral, Okla., and has accepted an appointment as farm demonstration agent of Comanche County at Lawton, Okla.

The Dave Peck Seed Company of Evansville, Ind., has been purchased by J. H. Warren, Sr. The Lamasco Bank has been acting as trustee for the concern. The new owner will move the business to a building on Sycamore Street.

The J. O. Duke Seed Company, Ltd., Ruthven, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 and will grow, buy and sell seeds. The provisional directors of the company are: A. McKenny, J. O. Duke and A. J. Gunning.

TOLEDO SEED MARKET

BY C. O. BARNHOUSE

The March option, which really ends the old crop season, expired at Toledo without any radical action of prices. There is still a good shipping demand for field seeds with Red Clover taking the lead. There is also considerable seed arriving in this market. It would appear that much more seed than usual has been held back to take care of local requirements this season and it is now finding its way to market. Country seed holders have had about the same experience that those who have held grain have had and are selling at much lower prices than were prevailing at hulling time. Prices today (April 11) are as follows: Clover cash \$12.75, April \$10, October \$9.25 bid; Alsike cash \$14.15, Timothy cash \$2.75, May \$2.75 and Sept. \$3.15. Reports on the growing Clover and Timothy are very favorable. Some of the Clover seems to be thin on the ground but the high prices last spring may be a partial explanation of that.

CLOVER SEED FOOLED A GREAT MANY

General impression was the season had ended last week, say J. F. Zahm & Co., in letter of April 9, and that Toledo would again carry over a fair lot of seed, approximately the same as previous year.

Dope was wrong. Season was not ended, and Toledo turned up with stocks nearly exhausted, due to the large shipments by express which did not find their way into the shipment column. Latter business was excessive and practically wiped out Toledo stocks. If Toledo stocks all gone you can bet they are mighty small in all positions.

"How about April now that stocks about gone" is the question asked at the week end. Well, it's anybody's guess. Depends on amount on contracts open and whether Toledo is to get the seed to fill, or contracts bought in where they were made, in the open market. Price certainly took a brace and enabled some longs to get out and put their purchases into October at big discounts.

October was nearly a dead issue this week.

Trade exceptionally small except in exchange for April latter part of week. Conditions show little change, if any, from previous week. Growing crop reported in excellent condition, but of course, if Toledo carries no stock over it will have considerable bearing on prices for the future. If Europe continues to ship seed to this side it will also have influence, although the quality is known to be inferior. No doubt the buyers of October figure that the price is attractive as compared to where the present crop will end. They say that if crop is no larger than last year, and imports no larger, and with the chance of economical conditions to be much improved, they can't see why seed should sell at 15 cents per pound next year.

Those who sold no doubt are of the opinion that many things can happen between now and the next crop. Figure there is no chance for an advance in the face of present conditions, and possibly many believe that they won't be much improved this year.

SEEDS ACTIVE IN NEW YORK—GENERALLY HIGHER

C. K. TRAFTON

There has been a great deal of irregularity in the market for field seeds. Speaking in a general way, business as a rule was described as extremely active, but there were exceptions, of course. As a result, prices have undergone irregular changes, although in the majority of cases the movement was upward, gains ranging from 1/2 to 5 cents per pound, the latter on Fancy Kentucky Bluegrass. Three or four varieties are lower than a month ago, particularly Alsike, which shows another loss of about 2 cents. Barring a few brief periods of cold weather, climatic conditions have been unusually favorable for farm work, and hence seeding is said to have been unusually heavy. As a consequence the opinion prevails among conservative merchants that the carry-over at the end of the season will be extremely small.

The big order season for Red Clover has terminated, but there has been a big jobbing demand. From all over the Middle Atlantic States orders for small lots of imported seed have been received. The arrivals from Europe during the month were larger than expected, roughly 13,700 bags, against about 10,900 bags in February. Practically all of these large arrivals, however, went promptly into consuming channels. Hence the local market displayed no weakness as wholesale dealers still have only small stocks. The fact that the striking increase in the demand over a wide area failed to bring out noteworthy offerings of domestic seed, creates the impression in some quarters that either the crop was not up to expectations, or else farmers were not willing to sell at current levels.

The weakness in Alsike is ascribed chiefly to the same factors noted in our last report. On the one hand, supplies have been ample and domestic demand disappointing, because of the fact that Red Clover is still obtainable at a discount of 3 to 4 cents. Moreover, the hopes of expert business have not yet been realized because of the continued delay in settling the German reparations controversy.

Alfalfa has had decidedly good action and in some houses was the leader in the month's dealings. As a result the domestic variety is about 1 cent higher, while imported is 3 to 4 cents higher. Practically all of the stock of Italian seed was cleaned up and all but one lot of the spot supply of Argentine seed was sold. Most of this went at 11 to 12 cents, but good imported seed is now quoted at 13 cents and it is stated that the holder of the last unsold lot of Argentine will not sell below 18 cents. Importers report the receipt of offers from Italy, quoting for April shipment 14 to 15 cents c. i. f. New York, but these were too high to permit of business.

Crimson Clover has been in fair demand and with practically no supply on spot the price has advanced about half a cent. The first offerings of the season have been received from France, but there has been no business of importance as yet as the quotations were generally considered too high, viz: 6 1/2 cents for fair average quality and 7 cents for choice, both c. i. f. New York. One small lot, 25 bags, was received from Germany.

Timothy was one of the laggards. Demand was unusually light and there was almost no business. Moreover, as supplies are large, offerings were excessive at times, and hence the price is about a quarter of a cent lower. Of course, the continued uncertainty regarding the German financial settlement remains as an obstacle to export business, thereby eliminating the outlet which many had been counting on to take care of the large carry-over. Only one small lot, 100 bags, was exported during March, against roundly 2,500 bags both in January and February.

Rapeseed has been strong, the spot quotation

going to 8 cents, against 7 1/2 cents a month ago. Although the arrivals from Europe were larger, 1,370 bags, compared to 650 in February, seaboard houses have practically no stock as the receipts were promptly absorbed by a brisk demand from the interior. There have been no firm offers from Holland and advices from the Orient stated that old crop stocks had been exhausted. Hence no fresh supplies are expected from that quarter until the new crop moves in August and September. As a consequence some of the local handlers would not be surprised to see spot price go to 8 1/2 or 9 cents.

Redtop is about 1 1/2 cents higher, largely because of fairly large exports to Europe, roundly 1,250 bags, of which the United Kingdom took about 975. The only other exports reported were 500 bags of fescue, including 400 to Great Britain and 100 to Holland.

The arrivals during March embraced: 618 bags of rye grass; 380 bags of other grasses, 450 bags of vetch, and 175 bags of White Clover.

The I. L. Radwaner Seed Company is offering a new line of mixed lawn grass seed known as the Radway Brand. The bag bears the motto: "It makes the world grow better."

Raymond P. Lipe of Raymond P. Lipe & Co., prominent Toledo grain and seed merchants, was among the recent visitors on the New York Produce Exchange, being on his way home after a trip to Argentina. Kent Keilholtz of Southworth & Co., another well known grain and seed firm of Toledo, was another of the early April visitors on the New York Produce Exchange.

STATES HAVING LAWS TO REGULATE SEED SALES

Following is the list of states having seed laws, together with the names and addresses of the departments in charge of their administration. Seedsmen desiring information regarding the laws may obtain the required data by communicating with the proper departments:

Colorado—Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Delaware—Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del.

Idaho—State Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho.

Illinois—Department of Agriculture, Springfield, Ill.

Iowa—State Dairy & Food Commission, Des Moines, Iowa.

Kentucky—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

Maine—Department of Agriculture, Augusta, Me.

Maryland—State Seed Laboratory, College Park, Md.

Michigan—State Board of Agriculture, East Lansing, Mich.

Minnesota—Seed Laboratory, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Missouri—State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

Montana—Seed Laboratory, Experiment Station, Bezman, Mont.

Nebraska—Food, Drug, Dairy & Oil Commission, Lincoln, Neb.

New Hampshire—Experiment Sta., Durham, N. H.

New Jersey—State Seed Analyst, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

New Mexico—Department of Agriculture, Santa Fe, N. M.

New York—Department of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.

North Carolina—Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—State Seed Commissioner, Agricultural College, N. D.

Ohio—Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma—State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Oregon—State Experiment Station, Corvallis, Ore.

Pennsylvania—Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

South Carolina—Commission of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Columbia, S. C.

South Dakota—State College, Brookings, S. D.

Tennessee—Chief Seed Inspector, Dept. of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn.

Texas—Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Tex.

Utah—Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vermont—Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

Virginia—Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

Washington—Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.

West Virginia—Department of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.

Wisconsin—Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.

Wyoming—Dairy, Food & Oil Department, Cheyenne, Wyo.

[Continued on Page 799]

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

CHICAGO HAY RECEIPTS LIGHT

"Hay arrivals to this market have been very light for some time," say Albert Miller & Co., of Chicago in a recent market letter, "and right now stocks in dealers' and consumers' hands are lighter than any time previously this season. As this is seeding season, continued light receipts are anticipated the rest of this month, which in itself should keep prices up."

"Better ship now if you can. You may not strike as favorable a market any time again this season. Look out for lower prices in May and June."

"Straw—splendid demand with very light offerings—a good time to ship."

THE FEED VALUE OF COWPEAS

The value of cowpeas as hay is shown in a recent bulletin published by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cowpeas have long been used in the Southern States and are the main supply of hay used on the plantations. If cut at the right stage of growth and if properly handled, cowpeas make excellent hay of high feeding value. It has been proved that cowpeas, well cured, are satisfactory for work stock and for beef and milk production and have given good results when fed to poultry, hogs and sheep. It is better suited for feeding cows than horses. Cowpeas have been but little used in the city, partly because of the difficulty often experienced in curing the vines.

Cowpeas should not be cut, as a rule, before the pods begin to turn yellow. If cut before fully matured they are watery and difficult to cure; and if left too late there will be an unnecessary loss of leaves in handling and the stems will be tough and woody.

Full information about cowpeas—both handling and preparation of them—is given in Farmers Bulletin 1153 which may be had upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TEXAS FEED LAW REQUIREMENTS

Texas manufacturers and importers of commercial feedingstuffs must, under the new Texas Feed Law, register each brand with the Division of Feed Control Service of the Agricultural Experiment Station and submit a registered sample for deposit. The following information must be supplied: Brand name of feedingstuff; name and address of manufacturer or importer; guaranteed analysis, including minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat, and nitrogen free extract and maximum percentage of crude fiber; names and ingredients, and percentages of each, of which mixed feed is composed. The registration form, acknowledged before a notary public, should be accompanied by a sample of not less than one pound of the feedingstuff, packed in glass jar or bottle.

After the brand of feedingstuff is registered, the manufacturer or importer may sell or offer for sale the product, provided he attaches the official tax tag to each bag, barrel or package. Tags are issued by the Division of Feed Control Service at a price making the inspection tax 10 cents per ton on all commercial feedingstuffs offered for sale. The information appearing upon the registration form must be plainly printed upon the reverse side of the tag, and this printing must be done by commercial printers.

HAY CONDITIONS AT KANSAS CITY

BY B. S. BROWN

Diminishing receipts and a declining tendency in prices have characterized the Kansas City hay market the past few weeks. The movement has dropped off steadily, receipts in March amounting to only 1,927 cars, the smallest for this season of the year since records have been kept and probably the smallest ever received here. In the corresponding month a year ago the total was 6,549 cars and the 10-year March average is 3,150 cars.

Receivers say the cause for the small movement to the world's large hay market is perfectly obvious. In the first place freight rates are high and as Kansas City draws supplies from a wide territory shippers are not disposed to consign to a distant market when prices there are so low as to yield practically no returns. Demand this season has not been adequate to keep prices attractive because the crop last season was much more evenly distributed than usual and a larger proportion of feeders have supplies near at home. In the South, which ordinarily draws heavily on this market for hay at this season of the year, money matters have been tighter than usual, though no more so than in other parts of the country, and feeders have shown a decided tendency to curtail hay purchases. The un-

usually early spring weather has resulted in excellent pastures in many localities several weeks and a month earlier than usual, which has also cut the inquiry for hay.

Of these factors the exorbitant freight rates and the relatively low prices obtainable at terminal markets naturally are the most important. At present transportation costs on hay shipped several hundred miles are a substantial proportion of the gross returns. As Kansas City normally received hay from states as distant as Idaho and Montana it is easy to see there would be little inducement to ship here at present. Receivers and shippers alike hope for relief from the excessive transportation costs but have little hope of a reduction in the near future. The fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has acted favorably on live stock and grain applications has aroused expectations of relief.

Absence of choice hay has also been a feature of the market as only an insignificant proportion of the moderate arrivals was considered No. 1 or choice. General demand has been indifferent.

Alfalfa has declined \$1 to \$3 the past few weeks, Prairie has been unchanged to \$2 lower, Timothy has dropped 50 cents to \$1.50 and Clover has lost \$1 to \$3.

NEW HAY EXCHANGE AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

With the purpose of protecting its members and the public against unscrupulous feed dealers and shippers; making Springfield the center of the hay business of Missouri and adjoining states; bringing about closer relationship among dealers; maintaining a high business standard; and advertising Springfield through correspondence and the medium of the press, the Springfield Hay Dealers Exchange has been organized at Springfield, Mo.

At the first meeting the following officers were elected: President, Paul Wagner; vice-president, E. T. Williams; secretary and treasurer, Warren Turner. The establishment of the hay exchange has been advocated for several years by George Turner of the Turner Commission Company, and it was mainly through his efforts that it was finally organized. The exchange is affiliated with the National Hay Association.

Membership will not be limited to Springfield dealers; and the dues are nominal. A membership campaign will be undertaken later. Andrew Dudley has been appointed official inspector of the Exchange. For nearly 25 years, Mr. Dudley was connected with the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati; he came to Springfield a year ago to accept the office of inspector with the Springfield Board of Trade.

HAY HIGHER IN NEW YORK

BY C. K. TRAFTON

Although the demand for hay could not be called especially active early in March, it was, nevertheless, good enough to lift the market out of the disgusting state of stagnation and depression in which it had dragged along for several months. In fact, there were often enough buyers in evidence readily to take care of all the offerings, although there were many who still adhered to their policy of buying the minimum quantity required to cover their immediate needs. At the same time, there was no enlargement in the arrivals and with stocks already at the vanishing point in many quarters receivers experienced no difficulty in fixing prices on a slightly higher basis. According to some members of the trade the stronger undercurrent was largely attributable to the light movement from the interior. This, it was stated, was partly brought about by the unwillingness of farmers to sell excepting at high figures. It was the general impression that the refusal of farmers to sell freely was partly traceable to the bad condition of the roads. Furthermore, it was asserted that the light receipts had been partly due to the limited selling by country shippers.

Despite the facts described there was no general animation because distributors generally claimed to be buying under compulsion, in short, only to

replenish their depleted stocks. In other words, they were not inclined to anticipate their future requirements, mainly taking such small lots as absolutely necessary. The fact of the matter is; every dealer and consumer believes that prices will ere long fall to a lower plane. This opinion is largely based on the exceedingly mild weather not only recently but practically during the entire winter. Consequently they look for a large crop unless the weather should speedily become bad.

Later in the month there was a noticeable pause in the market, buyers being in smaller attendance and most of them making lower bids. Consequently there was a less buoyant feeling, part of the advance being lost. In the opinion of buyers this was chargeable to the excellent weather which will in their opinion lead to larger receipts in the near future.

While it is generally agreed that a good many country shippers lost money on the recent decline, nevertheless, it is the consensus that they will be compelled to get rid of their holdings ultimately or before the new crop begins to move. It is, in short, hardly conceivable that they will be foolish enough to hold the old hay when the new becomes available, especially should the crop be a good one. Of course, it is generally recognized also that farmers are greatly dissatisfied. They claim that the cost of labor, together with other expenses has wiped out the profits that they had in prospect earlier in the season. Naturally, therefore, many of them will be reluctant to accept a so-called loss at the moment; but, at the same time, they may in all probability decide to market their holdings before the end of the season, and especially if there is a bright outlook for a fair production with a decline in the cost of labor as now witnessed in nearly all lines. In the opinion of broad-minded and experienced dealers, farmers will be more in a mood to sell after a few weeks of good weather conditions.

As a rule trading in straw has been inactive. Indeed it has often been decidedly dull owing to the exceedingly light supply and the higher prices asked.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"BUNNY NIBBLE" food for stock, particularly for rabbits. Great Western Milling Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed July 28, 1920. Serial No. 135,473. Published March 1, 1921.

"PARAMOUNT BRAND" cotton seed meal for use as an animal food. Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company,



Atlanta, Ga. Filed December 6, 1920. Serial No. 140,630. Published March 1, 1921.

"DOMINO PEPOLINE" horse feed. Nowak Milling Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., and Hammond, Ind. Filed December 28, 1920. Serial No. 141,600. Published March 15, 1921.

"INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED" dairy feed. International Sugar Feed Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed June 21, 1920. No. 140,708. Registered and published March 22, 1921.

QUALITIES OF PERUVIAN ALFALFA

Peruvian alfalfa has decided advantages over other varieties for those sections of the United States where it will grow, say forage experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. This should be taken as applying to the true or hairy Peruvian alfalfa and not to the so-called Smooth-leaved Peruvian alfalfa. This later name the specialists regard as unfortunate, as it leads to confusion in the seed trade and gives unscrupulous dealers an opportunity to make excessive profits on mixed seeds. The "Smooth Peruvian" is hardly distinguishable from common alfalfa.

The principal advantages of Peruvian as compared with common alfalfa are its more rapid growth, quick recovery after cutting, and ability to grow in cooler weather, thus furnishing more pasturage during the winter and in late fall and early spring.

The territory in which common alfalfa could be profitably replaced by Peruvian includes a comparatively narrow strip down the Pacific Coast and along the Mexican border and the Gulf, thence up the Atlantic Coast to the vicinity of Charleston,

A	ALFALFA	A
L	We are the Largest Distributors	L
F	of ALFALFA in	F
A	GREATER NEW YORK	A
L	Shippers who have Alfalfa Hay to dispose of, if they will	L
F	communicate with us we will provide a satisfactory outlet.	F
A	ALFALFA	A
A	W. D. Power & Co., 12-15 N. Y. Hay Exchange	A
	NEW YORK	

S. C. It cannot be grown to advantage where the winter temperature falls below 10°.

This alfalfa was first introduced into this country by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1899. The earliest introductions were not perpetuated, however, and it was not until 1903 that considerable efforts were made to produce a supply of seed. The subject of the Peruvian alfalfa industry is discussed in detail in Department of Agriculture Circular 93, recently issued.

CRACKING MILO FOR FEED

Milo may be fed in the bundle as a roughage ration or the heads may be fed separately as a grain ration, according to a recent Farmers' Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. The grain should be cracked or ground coarsely before it is fed to horses, cattle, or hogs. Cracked grain digests more readily than whole grain and gives better results, as grain grown in dry climates is usually very hard and is not readily crushed by live stock. The whole heads may be ground without first threshing, or the grain alone may be cracked. The former is known commercially as head chops and the latter as milo chops. Milo is used quite extensively in combination with other grains in the manufacture of poultry and chick feeds.

Milo does not form a balanced ration. For best results it should be supplemented with other feeds rich in protein, such as Alfalfa, Clover, or other leguminous hay, or cottonseed meal or cake. The digestibility of the starches in milo average about 10 per cent less than corn, which, considering also the fat content, gives the sorghum about 90 per cent the feeding value of corn.

QUALITY IN PEANUT FEEDS

Peanut meal, free from hulls and containing 45 per cent, is decidedly the best buy for feeding among the peanut by-products, says *Wallaces' Farmer*. "Peanut feed," however, is not so good. Being a high-quality product, good peanut meal sells high and the poorer farmers, especially in the South, feel that they can not afford to buy such a high-priced feed. The manufacturers, therefore, mix ground peanut hulls with the peanut meal, and sell the mixture at a price which is attractive, even to the poorer farmers. But our contemporary makes this observation: "It is foolishness to pay more for a pound of protein in 27 per cent peanut feed than in 45 per cent peanut meal. Moreover, in the case of hogs, the presence of the peanut hulls is a positive disadvantage. * * * If the Southern farmer persists in his desire to be imposed upon, let him continue to buy the peanut feed with the hulls, but Northern farmers, with land at its present high price, can not afford the luxury of this kind of ignorance."

EFFICIENCY OF GROUND FEED

The grinding of feed is simply a question of greatest efficiency, says a contributor to a recent issue of the *Farm Implement News*. The grinding of feed makes it possible to get more pounds of packing house products out of a given quantity of original product—that is the situation in a nutshell.

Economy is what is saved. If the feed grinder creates a feeding value from a by-product, so that one can get 100 per cent feeding value out of the crops, that is economy. Roughage can be made to do better work if ground into feed meal. Then a portion of the grain can be sold: That is "velvet." Roughage that can be ground consists of vines, stalks, corn cobs, husks, straw, kafir, cotton seed, etc., all having a wonderful feeding value when ground and blended with proper proportions of ground grain. Even corn cobs, when ground with corn, have a feeding value of at least 20 per cent. Hence the general proposition: Ground feed will go further and yield more profit than the unground.

SWEET CLOVER AS A FEED

Much objection has been raised to Sweet Clover as a feed because of its lack of palatability. L. R. Walden, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, states that this is due to the presence of coumarin which gives the plant its characteristic odor and a somewhat bitter taste. Also the plant becomes rapidly woody as it becomes mature and woody feed does not find favor with stock. So far as the coumarin is concerned practically all animals become used to it after some experience. In fact, cattle oftentimes seem to acquire a positive liking for it. Sweet Clover compares very closely with alfalfa as a feed. The protein content seems to be a trifle higher if anything. In making this comparison it is necessary to take Alfalfa and Sweet Clover samples of equal stages of development. The few digestive experiments carried on with Sweet Clover give it as high rank as Alfalfa.

LOW POINTS IN FEED PRICES

Analyzing the Minneapolis carlot monthly prices of wheat bran for the 10 years 1905-1915 inclusive, W. L. Cavert, farm management demonstrator with the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota, finds that the lowest prices of the year occurred three times in July, three times in

October and one each in June, August, November, and April.

"It would appear on the average," he says, "that one would save sufficient on his feed bill to make it practicable to buy a year's supply during July or October. Farmers who do not have to buy feed every year probably would find October a more suitable month for purchasing supplies, as the crop has been harvested and the farmer can quite accurately forecast his feed requirements."

Mr. Cavert finds there is much less seasonal fluctuation in the price of wheat middlings than is the case with wheat bran. Prices for middlings tend to be at their highest in August and September and lowest in June and November.

FEED PRINTS REGISTERED

5,448.—Title: "To Make Hens Weigh, Lay and Pay, Use Wirthmore Poultry Feed." (For Poultry Feeds.) St. Albans Grain Company, St. Albans, Vt. Filed June 7, 1920. Registered January 18, 1921.

5,495.—Title: "Olympic." (For Feed, Flour, Cereals.) Traung Label & Lithograph Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed September 15, 1920. Registered February 1, 1921.

FEED TRADEMARKS REGISTERED

135,621. Feed for livestock and poultry. Burley Feed Manufacturing Company, Burley, Idaho. Filed April 16, 1920. Serial No. 131,203. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 19, 1920.

135,818. Wheat feed and hominy meal. St. Albans Grain Company, St. Albans, Vt. Filed April 5, 1920. Serial No. 130,693. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 19, 1920.

135,884. Stock feed. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1920. Serial No. 132,221. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 26, 1920.

135,885. Stock feed. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1920. Serial No. 132,222. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 26, 1920.

135,886. Stock feed. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1920. Serial No. 132,223. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 26, 1920.

135,887. Stock feed. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1920. Serial No. 132,224. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 26, 1920.

135,888. Stock feed. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1920. Serial No. 132,225. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 26, 1920.

135,928. Poultry food. The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed May 11, 1920. Serial No. 135,928. Published June 15, 1920. Registered October 26, 1920.

136,269. Scratch feed for poultry. H. L. Halliday Milling Company, Cairo, Ill. Filed July 24, 1918. Serial No. 112,302. Registered October 26, 1920.

136,272. Mixed animal feed. H. L. Halliday Milling Company, Cairo, Ill. Filed July 24, 1918. Serial No. 112,305. Registered October 26, 1920.

135,225. Mixed feeds for horses, cattle, hogs, dairy cows and poultry. Donmeyer, Gardner Company, Peoria, Ill. Filed March 10, 1920. Serial No. 129,490. Published June 1, 1920. Registered September 28, 1920.

136,290. Stock feed. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1920. Serial No. 132,220. Published June 29, 1920. Registered November 2, 1920.

136,291. Stock feed. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 10, 1920. Serial No. 132,227. Published June 29, 1920. Registered November 2, 1920.

136,338. Poultry food. The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed May 11, 1920. Serial No. 132,287. Published June 29, 1920. Registered November 2, 1920.

136,339. Dairy, stock, cattle, farm animal, and poultry food. The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed May 11, 1920. Serial No. 132,288. Published June 15, 1920. Registered November 2, 1920.

137,013. Dairy and stock feed. American Mutual Seed Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 20, 1919. Serial No. 116,733. Published July 13, 1920. Registered November 16, 1920.

137,015. Dairy rations, horse feed and scratch grains. The Beacon Feed Company, New York N. Y. Filed June 16, 1916. Serial No. 119,626. Published July 13, 1920. Registered November 16, 1920.

136,531. Food for calves. Martin Calf Feed Company, Mineral Point, Wis. Filed June 3, 1920. Serial No. 133,223. Published June 29, 1920. Registered November 2, 1920.

138,013. Feed for stock, particularly for dairy cows. Great Western Milling Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed April 7, 1920. Serial No. 130,961. Published August 24, 1920. Registered December 14, 1920.

138,012. Feed for stock, particularly for milk goats. Great Western Milling Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed April 7, 1920. Serial No. 130,960.

Published August 24, 1920. Registered December 14, 1920.

136,595. Stock feed. Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed February 19, 1920. Serial No. 128,617. Published June 29, 1920. Registered November 2, 1920.

138,102. Animal foods—viz., calf meal. John B. Rosefield, Oakland, Calif. Filed July 2, 1920. Serial No. 134,527. Published August 24, 1920. Registered December 14, 1920.

138,061. Poultry and stock food. Maritime Trading Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed April 15, 1920. Serial No. 131,183. Published August 31, 1920. Registered December 14, 1920.

138,413. Stock feed. Albers Bros. Milling Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed July 28, 1920. Serial No. 135,462. Published September 14, 1920. Registered December 28, 1920.

138,434. Stock food. Fred K. Chandler, Des Moines, Iowa. Filed July 24, 1920. Serial No. 135,359. Published September 14, 1920. Registered December 28, 1920.

138,457. Food for stock, particularly for chickens. Great Western Milling Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed July 28, 1920. Serial No. 135,470. Published September 14, 1920. Registered December 28, 1920.

138,458. Feed for stock, particularly for hens. Great Western Milling Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed July 28, 1920. Serial No. 135,471. Published September 14, 1920. Registered December 28, 1920.

138,459. Food stock, particularly for hogs. Great Western Milling Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed July 28, 1920. Serial No. 135,472. Published September 14, 1920. Registered December 28, 1920.

138,535. Poultry food. The Brooks Company, Fort Scott, Kan. Filed October 14, 1920. Serial No. 138,276. Published December 28, 1920. Registered December 28, 1920.

A feed store has been opened at Ozark, Ark., by the Shamblin Bros.

The feed business at Cambridge, Ohio, has been discontinued by N. J. Shaw.

A feed and flour store has been opened at Hawk Run, Pa., by James McDowell.

The Ellis Job Feed Store at Cloverdale, Ind., has been purchased by Elmer Nichols.

A modern feed plant is to be erected at Monroe, La., by the Standard Gin Company.

Jas. Killion has opened a wholesale and retail feed store at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

New feed grinding equipment has been installed in the Heppie Feed Mill at Hartford, Wis.

A. W. Dawson & Co., feed and flour dealers, have commenced in business at Hamilton, Ont.

J. H. Whitney is now manager of the Bellingham Feed & Seed Company of Bellingham, Wash.

William Thomas' feed business at Golden City, Mo., has been purchased by J. P. Hedgecock.

The Newman Feed Store at Columbus, Ind., has been taken over by J. Stillabower and Chas. Kirts.

The Chandler Feed Store at Lorimor, Iowa, is now owned by the Farmers Co-operative Company.

The Acme Milling Company of Olean, N. Y., is building a temporary feed mill at Allegany, N. Y.

An extensive feed and coal business is to be conducted at Mitchell, Ind., by the J. E. Collier Company.

Earl Smith's feed business at Lyons Falls, N. Y., has been purchased by the Farmers Co-operative Association.

The Cosby Flour & Grain Company has erected a modern mill at Birmingham, Ala., for manufactured chicken feed.

A half interest in the feed establishment at Wahpeton, N. D., has been sold by H. F. Holthusen to his brother, George.

The Spokane, Wash., dairy stock and poultry feed mill of the Sperry Flour Company has been opened for business.

Hamilton & Zion's feed and flour business at Knoxville, Tenn., has been purchased by the Pennington Milling Company.

J. J. Wilson and A. Willmott have purchased the feed and flour business at Milton, Ont., formerly conducted by John Bell.

The interests of Goodwin & Joan in the feed and poultry business has been purchased by F. E. Lidenton of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

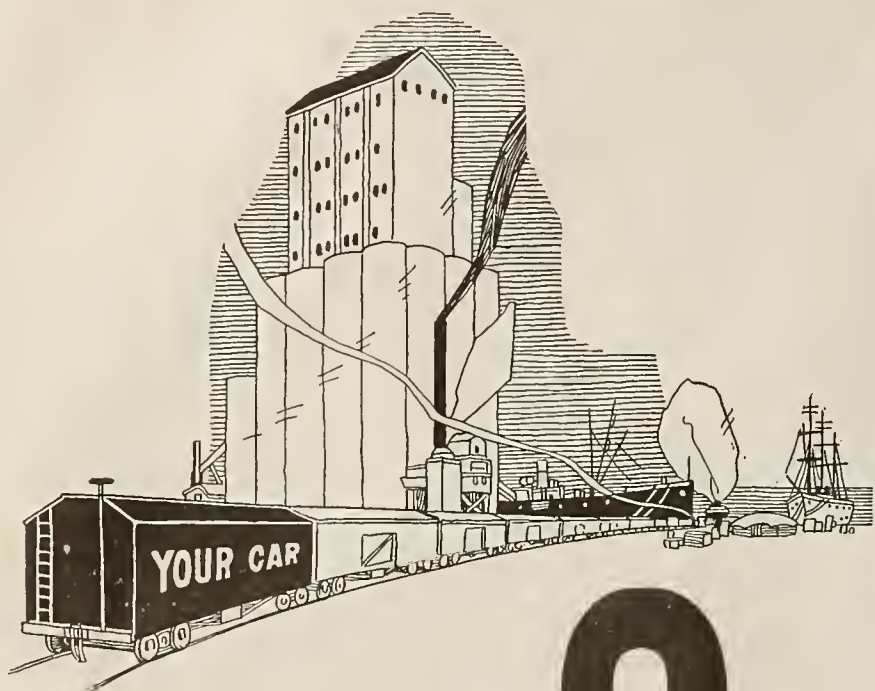
A feed and poultry business is to be conducted at Cuero, Texas, by M. W. Sleight. He has rented a building for that purpose.

The Farmers Mill & Elevator at Cabool, Mo., is now in the hands of the farmers. They will handle feeds, seeds, and fertilizers.

A feed business has been established by Carl Guenther of Greenfield, Mo., at a new town on the Santa Fe near Duncan, Okla.

Walter S. Schell, Inc., have been incorporated at Harrisburg, Pa., capitalized at \$200,000. The firm will deal in cattle feed and seeds.

An office has been opened at 222 Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by H. A. Smith. He



What Happens After Your Car Reaches Its Destination

You send out a car of grain with unusual care, but enroute it springs a leak and before noticed, several hundred pounds are lost. This leak may be discovered by railroad employees, repaired and no record made. When the car arrives at the terminal market, naturally the weight records do not agree—but the railroad stands on official weights.

They will contest any claims you make and will bring up various lines of argument that you will not be able to prove with the result that you will be forced to stand the loss.

With a Bird Scale, none of these objections will hold. It is **positive** in its proof of weights.

It is independent of out-of-level conditions.

The Bird Scale weighs all kinds of grain without any adjustments.

It delivers the grain direct to the car.

It automatically records each pound weighed and gives you proof in duplicate on a ticket of the loading of every car.

The operating mechanism locks itself after each operation. No chance for mistakes.

There is never any contesting of a shortage claim when a Bird Shipping Scale is used.

Let us send you testimony that proves these statements.

The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
413 SOUTH THIRD STREET, MINNEAPOLIS

will conduct a wholesale feed business as the Smith Commission Company. He recently resigned his position with the Chippewa Feed & Grain Company.

A full line of feeds is now carried by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Grain Company of Manson, Iowa. Ira J. Miller is manager.

Burkholder & Hooper, Inc., have been incorporated at New Holland, Pa., to handle feed and flour. The capital stock of the firm is \$20,000.

E. H. Rogers has purchased Wilfred Davis' interest in the feed business at Port Jefferson, N. Y. Mr. Davis has retired from business.

Chas. Wolohan has let the contract for a new feed plant to be equipped with feed grinder and other machinery, at Birch Run, Mich.

A wholesale and retail feed and flour business has been opened at Crawford, Neb., by the Newcastle Milling Company. G. F. Betts is manager.

A feed and flour warehouse has been opened at West Newton, Pa., by James G. Sutton. He has long been identified with the grain business there.

A building in Oswego, N. Y., has been leased by the Oswego Food Products Company which will engage in the manufacture of starch and feeds.

H. M. Bandy, Monroe Hubbard and R. L. Bolling have incorporated the Norton Feed Company of Norton, Va. The firm is capitalized at \$30,000.

I. C. and J. H. Bryant and Hugh Calloway have incorporated the Bryant Feed Company of Louisville, Ky. The capital stock of the firm is \$6,000.

The feed and flour business of J. A. Dallenbach at Storm Lake, Iowa, has been sold to Albert Gilbert of Larrabee. Immediate possession was given.

The National Hay Association's grades have been adopted by the Memphis Hay & Grain Exchange. E. R. Gardner is inspector at the Memphis Exchange.

E. H. Conary, J. C. Miller and Frank Klein have organized the C. K. Hay & Feed Company at Minneapolis, Minn., to conduct a general hay and feed business.

C. Tingley, E. H. Tatum and F. H. Taft have incorporated as the Taft Bros., Manhattan, N. Y., capitalized at \$15,000. The company will handle cattle food and seeds.

A 100-ton mixed feed plant is to be installed at Wooster, Ohio, by the Wooster Grain & Seed Company. The company will manufacture a full line of feeds starting July 1.

A new feed mill is being erected at the Scranton, Pa. plant of the Miner-Hillard Milling Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The A. E. Baxter Engineering Company had the contract for the work.

A feed establishment has been opened at Montgomery, Ala., by C. D. May. He will operate as the Sunny South Feed Company. He has for two years been manager of the Dixie Feed Company.

The W. L. Brown Lumber Yards of Lawrence, Ind., have been purchased by the Farmers Feed & Grain Company of Indianapolis. The farmers company will probably erect a new warehouse there.

G. R. Bonomo, J. Fucciolo and G. R. Bonomo have incorporated the White Haven Flour & Feed Company of White Haven, Pa. They have purchased the feed and flour mill of Geo. W. Moyer of White Haven.

The feed business of the Coyle Bros. at Columbian, Ohio, has been taken over by the Milling Supply Company. Possession was given early in March. The Coyle Bros. have been in business for 11 years.

A modern alfalfa mill costing \$20,000 has been installed at Brunswick, Mo., for T. Miller & Co., elevator operators. The mill is located in the building formerly occupied by the Brunswick Tobacco Company.

The Geo. Legg Poultry Company of Decatur, Ill., has been incorporated to deal in poultry, dairy products, flour, feed, hides, etc. The company is capitalized at \$100,000. John A., A. J. and Mary A. Singer are the incorporators.

F. W. Brode & Co., Inc., of Memphis, Tenn., cottonseed dealers, who recently went into bankruptcy have changed their name to that of F. W. Brode & Co., Corporation. The company went into bankruptcy with liabilities of over \$400,000.

Fred A. Hespenheide and J. Frank Thompson have purchased a portion of the warehouse of the Anderson Bros. Company of York, Pa., and will operate it as a wholesale and retail feed and flour business. They will operate as Hespenheide & Thompson.

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES

75 per cent of the scales used in Chicago are Columbia. There must be a good reason. Tell us what you want. We also sell rebuilt scales and guarantee them. Finest repair department in the country. Send us your scales.

COLUMBIA SCALE CO.

2439 N. Crawford Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

FIELD SEEDS

(Continued from Page 795)

CLOVER RULING STRONG

"Clover strong and higher," say Southworth & Co., in their *Market Review* of April 9. "April demand beyond expectations. Some dealers look for it to continue another week or two. Market advanced sharply on good cash demand and light offerings. Cash still commanding big premiums over April. Receipts fell off sharply. There were only 345 bags this week. Shipments 2,157 bags. Total stocks here now about 3,200 bags. If demand continues, small existing stocks will quickly be swept away. New York reports imports 3,363 sacks.

"Consign Clover at once. There is an excellent spot demand for all grades and they are selling on the basis of cash.

"October Clover, the new crop, ruled strong. Good demand. Light offerings. The new crop is never certain until it is made. It has a long way to go until harvest. October prices will be subject to fluctuations with weather conditions.

"Alsike firm. Trade inactive. Cash demand slow. Off grades, especially inferior quality, selling at wide discounts. Receipts this week 270 bags, shipments 304.

"Timothy slightly higher. Good cash demand. Deliveries on April contracts light. Cash selling on even basis with May. Receipts this week 65 bags, shipments 2,701. Stocks decreasing rapidly. Now about 51,000, against 106,000 year ago."

BEWARE OF CLOVER-TIMOTHY MIXTURES

So-called Clover-Timothy seed mixtures which are widely advertised by certain seed firms at what may appear to be attractive prices, often contain so little Alsike or Red Clover that they are of little if any more value than Timothy seed, but actually cost nearly double the market price of that seed, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. These mixtures are usually offered by the bushel, followed by the qualifying statement that a bushel weighs only 45 pounds.

In other words, this seed is offered as Clover and Timothy with the claim that the different seeds occur in the proper proportions for seeding, while frequently there is not more than 5 or 6 per cent of Clover present—not enough to be of any value in the crop.

Persons who buy mixed seed can not be too careful to learn the exact proportion of the mixtures they get and the quality of the seed composing them. Otherwise, they are likely to pay an exorbitant price for seed that will not give the crop wanted.

NEW SEED LAW IN NEW YORK

It is evident from seed inspection work now in progress at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, says a recent bulletin from that station, that some dealers in agricultural seeds are not aware of the provisions of the new seed law requiring the tagging of every lot of seed offered for sale in the state of New York. Purchasers should insist, therefore, upon seed bearing a tag or label which states the purity, germination, and the presence or absence of weed seeds in each lot of seed. Only in this way can the farmer secure the full benefit of the law. Large quantities of Alfalfa and

Red Clover seed have been imported but such seed is not adapted to this state. It is essential that the farmer know the source of seed used on his farm. Also it should be remembered that the seed law applies to the sale of Clover and grass seed on the farm. Only grains and cereals can be purchased on the farm where produced without labeling.

REVIVAL IN SEEDS AT MILWAUKEE

BY C. O. SKINROOD

The latest figures on receipts and shipments of seeds at Milwaukee tell a remarkable story of how the seed trade has revived in the last few weeks, so that business is far above the standards of a year ago at the corresponding period. During the month of March, the receipts of Clover seed at Milwaukee were 872,921 pounds, while shipments were no less than 1,647,565 pounds. For March, 1920, the receipts of Clover seed were 466,439 pounds, while shipments were 317,993 pounds. This indicates that receipts in March, 1921, were about twice as large as those of the corresponding month a year ago, while shipments of Clover seed in the month past were five times those of a year ago. Despite the relatively small receipts last year, shipments were still less. With doubled receipts this year, shipments are still twice as large as receipts.

The statistics of the Chamber of Commerce indicate that the demand for Timothy seed is not as good as that for Clover seed. While Timothy seed receipts for March, 1921, were 979,286 pounds, the shipments were 304,381 pounds, or about one-third of the volume of receipts. A year ago, in March, 1920, receipts of Timothy seed were 44,152 pounds, while shipments were 429,172 pounds. These figures suggest that Timothy seed receipts in March were more than 20 times as large as last year, while shipments were about one-fourth less than a year ago.

Both the figures on Clover seed and Timothy indicate very large offerings as compared with sales in previous months, and that farmers are really relinquishing their stocks in large volume.

A near-boom in the seed business is reported by the Milwaukee Seed Company which is explained on the basis that the smaller dealers did a very light volume of trade in December and January so that the buying of seeds has been compressed into a very short period of time, just before the spring season. The demand is said to be especially good for such seeds as Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy and Alfalfa.

High quality Red Clover has been found to be scarce by the Milwaukee Seed Company. In general the market has declined to some extent, this company now paying from 16 to 18½ cents per pound. A very heavy demand is also reported by the Milwaukee Seed Company for Timothy. This market, too, has come down a little from the high level quotations and is now from \$4.75 to \$5.50. The stock of Alfalfa seed is reported by the company to be very small, while the demand is quite heavy. The market for high grade American Alfalfa is reported to have advanced about 2 cents a pound in the last 30 days.

A material decline is reported by the Milwaukee Seed Company for Alsike because this class of seeds has been relatively too high as compared with

Red Clover. The company reports that there was a very heavy crop of Alsike and that there is still an abundance of it left in the country. The company is paying 15 to 18 cents for Alsike now. An unusually heavy demand is reported this year for the light grass seeds such as Red Top, Blue Grass, Sudan Grass and similar varieties. Most of the seed houses, the company reports, are shipping two to three times the tonnage of last year for the same period, due it is believed to a large extent to the lower price range of seeds this year which stimulates much more extensive planting than usual.

The Courteen Seed Company reports a heavy seed business for the last two weeks just as the spring seed season draws to a close. The farmers have been selling enough to supply the brisk demand, the company finds, while there will be just a fair carry-over of seeds for the season.

A very excellent demand for seeds is reported by L. Teweles & Co. The farmers are said to be selling their holdings now in most liberal style so that probably not more than 30 per cent of the total crop is back in the country. The Teweles company reports large offerings of Alsike lately. As to prices, Timothy is quoted around \$5 to \$6, high grade Alfalfa seed ranges from \$18 to \$23, Alsike runs from \$14 to \$15, Red Clover is ruling from \$16 to \$17. The company finds that the supply of White Clover is almost entirely cleaned up, while the buying of Alsike is rather dull. A heavy volume of seed business is looked for by the company during the next two weeks, or possibly to the end of April.

A radical change on the part of the farmers who have been sitting tight with their seeds for months, is reported by the Kellogg Seed Company. The sales from the country districts are found to be of a steadily increasing volume. For at least a month, the Kellogg company asserts, the heavy selling has been the rule. As for the future, it is believed that too much rain is very likely to retard the buying movement.

The Kellogg company reports very little White Clover in the market, with the price ruling at \$40 to \$55. Red Clover is quoted at a range of \$15 to \$18. Timothy is said to be worth \$4 to \$5.50 and Alfalfa from \$17 to \$19. The Kellogg company is not buying any Alsike for the present. A good business at least for the month of April, is expected by the Kellogg company.

Business has picked up in a most remarkable manner according to the North American Seed Company. This concern thinks the decided activity in the seed trade is likely to last for at least six weeks, although farmers have been selling in the most liberal manner as compared with offerings for January and February. It is believed that there are still plenty of seeds in the country elevators, although farmers have now sold by far the bulk of their crops. The North American company reports on quotations that Alfalfa is steady to higher at \$18 to \$23, that Timothy runs from \$5 to \$6.25, and that Red Clover runs from \$17 to \$19.50, with offerings fairly large. The Alsike market is reported slow at \$17 to \$21, while White Clover is practically out of the market for the present.

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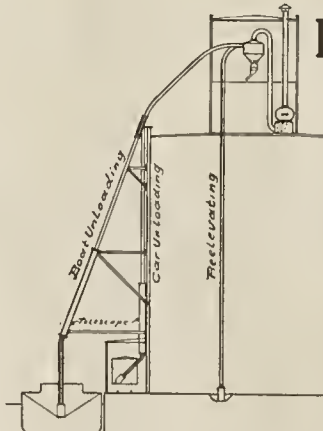
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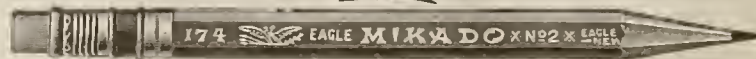
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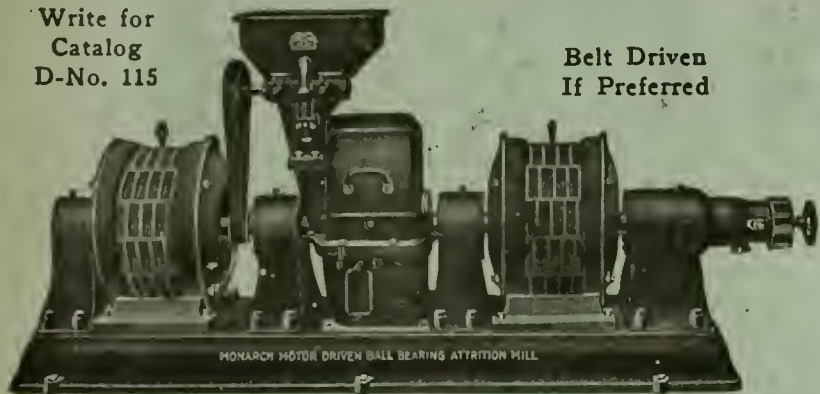
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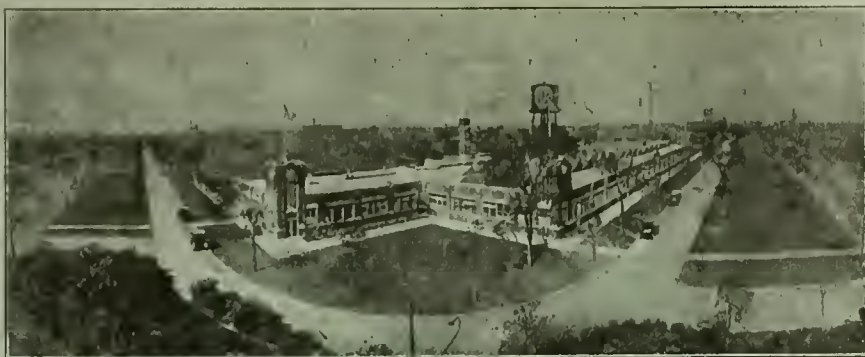


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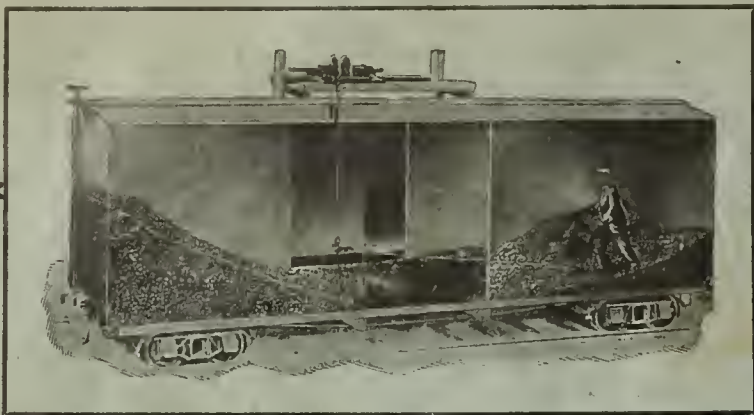
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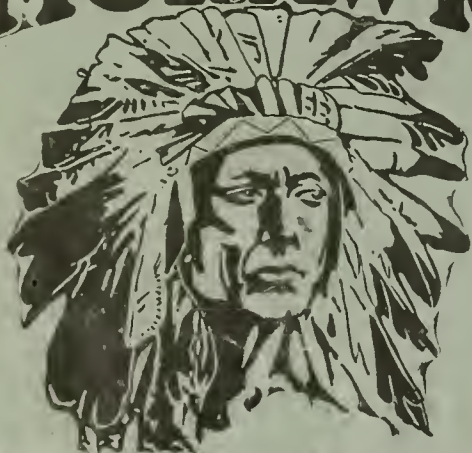
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